Ontario Geological Survey

Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper 10

# AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY OF SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP BRANT COUNTY SOUTHERN ONTARIO

by

Staff of the Engineering and Terrain Geology Section

Ontario Geological Survey

1980

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## CONTENTS


Page

Abstract . . . . . v
Introduction . . . . . 1
Part I - Inventory Methods . . . . . 2
Field and Office Methods . . . . . 2
Resource Tonnage Calculation Techniques . . . . . 2
Sand and Gravel Resources . . . . . 2
Bedrock Resources . . . . . 3
Units and Definitions . . . . . 3
Part II - Data Presentation and Interpretation . . . . . 4
Map 1 Distribution of Sand and Gravel Deposits . . . . . 4
Map 2 Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas . . . . . 4
Site Specific Criteria . . . . . 5
Deposit Size . . . . . 5
Aggregate Quality . . . . . 5
Location and Setting . . . . . 6
Regional Considerations . . . . . 6
Map 3 Bedrock Resources . . . . . 7
Selection Criteria . . . . . 7
Selected Resource Areas . . . . . 7
Part III - Assessment of Aggregate Resources in South Dumfries Township . . . . . 9
Location and Population . . . . . 9
Physiography and Surficial Geology . . . . . 9
Extractive Activity . . . . . 9
Selected Sand and Gravel Resources . . . . . 10
Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 1 . . . . . 10
Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 2 . . . . . 10
Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 3 . . . . . 11
Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 4 . . . . . 11
Sand and Gravel Resources of Secondary Significance . . . . . 11
Bedrock Geology . . . . . 11
Selected Bedrock Resource Areas . . . . . 12
Selected Bedrock Resource Area 1 . . . . . 12
Summary . . . . . 12
References . . . . . 20
Appendix A Suggested Additional Reading . . . . . 21
Appendix B Glossary . . . . . 22
Appendix C Geology of Sand and Gravel Deposits . . . . . 25
Appendix D Geology of Bedrock Deposits . . . . . 28


## TABLES


1 - Total Sand and Gravel Resources, South Dumfries Township . . . . . 13
2 - Sand and Gravel Pits, South Dumfries Township . . . . . 14
3 - Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas, South Dumfries Township . . . . . 16
4 - Total Identified Bedrock Resources, South Dumfries Township . . . . . 17
5 - Quarries, South Dumfries Township . . . . . 18
6 - Selected Bedrock Resource Areas, South Dumfries Township . . . . . 19


## FIGURES


1 - Key Map Showing Location of South Dumfries Township . . . . . v
2 - Bedrock Geology of Southern Ontario . . . . . 28


## MAPS
(back pocket)


1 - Distribution of Sand and Gravel Deposits, South Dumfries Township, Scale 1:50 000.
2 - Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas, South Dumfries Township, Scale 1:50 000.
3 - Bedrock Resources, South Dumfries Township, Scale 1:50 000.

# ABSTRACT

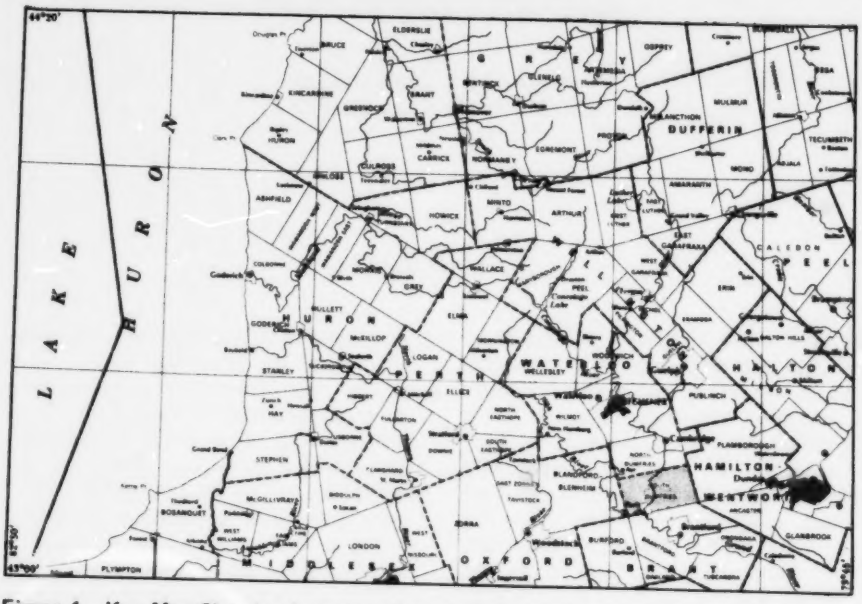


Figure 1 - Key Map Showing Location of South Dumfries Township. Scale 1: 1 800 000.

An inventory and evaluation of aggregate resources, which include crushed stone derived from bedrock as well as natural sand and gravel, were completed for South Dumfries Township in 1980. This report is part of the Aggregate Resources Inventory Program for townships and municipalities designated under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971. The aggregate resources in the township have been assessed according to standards developed for the Program.

In South Dumfries Township, four significant sand and gravel reserves have been selected for possible resource protection. Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas occupy 6600 acres (2700 ha), exclusive of licenced properties. An estimated 5800 acres (2350 ha) are currently available for extraction, containing possible resources of approximately 510 million tons (465 million tonnes). The parts of the Selected Areas which are available for extraction represent 35 percent of the area occupied by sand and gravel in the township and 53 percent of the total resource tonnage.

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 1, located to the north of Paris, is a large outwash gravel deposit occupying a portion of the Grand River meltwater channel. Area 1 is the most important natural aggregate deposit in the township and contains available resources of approximately 325 million tons (295 million tonnes) of sand and gravel suitable for a wide range of road-building and construction uses.

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas 2 and 3 occupy portions of the Grand River meltwater channel, east of Area 1. Areas 2 and 3 contain possible resources of approximately 83 million tons (75 million tonnes) and 46 million tons (42 million tonnes), respectively. The material is suitable for a wide range of products.

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 4, located on the northern boundary of the township near Glen Morris, contains possible resources of approximately 52 million tons (47 million tonnes) of sand and gravel suitable for a range of products.

South Dumfries Township has sand and gravel resources which are important regional sources of road-building and construction material. Care should be taken to ensure the continuing availability of as much of these resources as possible.

Bedrock of the Guelph and Salina Formations underlie the township. Neither formation is suitable for the production of road-building or construction aggregate. However, stone from the Guelph Formation is acceptable as a source of lime for use in a variety of industries. One area has been selected for resource protection which contains available resources of approximately 162 million tons (147 million tonnes).

Selected Resource Areas are not intended to be permanent, single land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major resource is known to exist. Such resource areas may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.

# AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY OF SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

BY
STAFF OF THE ENGINEERING
AND TERRAIN GEOLOGY SECTION

## INTRODUCTION

Mineral aggregates, which include bedrock-derived crushed stone as well as naturally formed sand and gravel, constitute the major raw material in Ontario's road-building and construction industries. Very large amounts of these materials are used each year throughout the Province. For example, in 1976, the total tonnage of mineral aggregates extracted was greater than that of any other metallic or nonmetallic commodity mined in the Province (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources 1977).

Although mineral aggregate deposits are plentiful in southern Ontario, they are fixed-location, nonrenewable resources which can be exploited only in those areas where they occur. Mineral aggregates are characterized by their high bulk and low unit value so that the economic value of a deposit is a function of its proximity to a market area as well as its quality and size. The potential for extractive development is usually greatest in urban fringe areas where land use competition is extreme. For these reasons the availability of adequate resources for future development is now being threatened in some areas.

Comprehensive planning and resource management strategies are required to make the best use of available resources, especially in those areas experiencing rapid development. Such strategies must be based on a sound knowledge of the total mineral aggregate resource base at both local and regional levels. The purpose of the Aggregate Resources Inventory is to provide the basic geological information required to include potential mineral aggregate resource areas in planning strategies and official plans. The reports should form the basis for discussion on those areas best suited for possible extraction. The aim is to assist decision-makers in protecting the public well-being by ensuring that adequate resources of mineral aggregate remain available for future use.

**This report is a technical background document, based for the most part on geological information and interpretation. It has been designed as a component of the total planning process and should be used in conjunction with other planning considerations, to ensure the best use of a municipality's resources.**

The report includes an assessment of sand, gravel and crushed bedrock. The most recent information available has been used to prepare the reports. As new information becomes available, revisions may be necessary.

[1] Manuscript accepted for publication by Chief, Engineering and Terrain Geology Section, June 6, 1980.
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# PART I - INVENTORY METHODS

## FIELD AND OFFICE METHODS

The methods used to prepare the report primarily involve the interpretation of published geological data such as bedrock and surficial geology maps and reports (see References). Wherever possible, field examination of potential resource areas was also undertaken to confirm interpretations made in the office. Field methods included the examination of natural and man-made exposures of granular material. Most observations were made at quarries and sand and gravel pits located from records held by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ontario Geological Survey, and by Regional and District Offices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Observations made at pit sites included estimates of the total face height and the proportion of gravel- and sand-size fragments in the deposit. Observations were also made of the shape and lithology of the particles. These characteristics are important in estimating the quality and quantity of the aggregate. In areas of limited exposure, test pitting, soil probing and hand-augering techniques were used to assess subsurface materials. Air photos at various scales were used to determine the continuity of deposits, especially in areas of limited subsurface information.

In the office, the pit data were supplemented by information on file with the Engineering Materials Office of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Data contained in these files include field estimates of the depth, composition and "workability" of deposits as well as laboratory analyses of the physical properties and chemical suitability of the aggregate. Information concerning the development history of the pits and acceptable uses of the aggregate is also recorded. The location, size, and depth of extraction of pits licenced under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 were obtained from records held by Regional and District Offices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The cooperation of the above named groups in the compilation of inventory data is gratefully acknowledged.

Water well records, held by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, were used in some areas to corroborate thickness estimates, or to indicate the presence of buried granular material. These records were used only in conjunction with other evidence. Topographic maps of the National Topographic System, at a scale of 1:50 000, were used as a compilation base for the field and office data. The information was then transferred to a township base map, also at a scale of 1:50 000, prepared by the Cartography Section of the Lands and Waters Group, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, for presentation in the report.

## RESOURCE TONNAGE CALCULATION TECHNIQUES

### SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES

Once the interpretative boundaries of the aggregate units have been drawn, quantitative estimates of the possible resources available can be made. Generally, the volume of a deposit can be calculated if its areal extent and average thickness are known or can be estimated. The computation methods used are as follows: First, the area of the deposit, as outlined on the final base map, is calculated in acres. The thickness values used are an approximation of the deposit thickness, based on the face heights of pits developed in the deposit or on subsurface data such as water well logs. Original tonnage values can then be calculated by multiplying the volume of the deposit by 2500 (the density factor). This factor is approximately the number of tons in a one-foot thick layer of sand and gravel, one acre in extent, assuming an average density of 110 pounds per cubic foot.

*Tonnage = Area x Thickness x Density Factor*

Tonnage calculated in this manner must be considered only as an estimate. Furthermore, such tonnages represent amounts that existed prior to any extraction of material (i.e. original tonnage) (Table 1, Column 4).

The Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas in Table 3 represent only those parts of the deposit lying outside licenced areas (Column 2).

Two successive subtractions are made from the unlicenced area. Column 3 accounts for the number of acres unavailable due to the presence of permanent cultural features and their associated setback requirements. Column 4 accounts for those areas that have previously been extracted (e.g. wayside pits are included in this category). The remaining figure is the area of the deposit currently available for extraction (Column 5). The available area is then multiplied by the estimated deposit thickness and the density factor (Column 5 x Column 6 x 2500) to give an estimate of the sand and gravel tonnage presently available for extractive development and/or resource protection.

### BEDROCK RESOURCES

The method used to calculate resources of bedrock-derived aggregate is much the same as that described above. The areal extent of favourrable bedrock formations overlain by less than 50 feet (15 m) of unconsolidated overburden is determined from bedrock geology maps, drift thickness and bedrock topography maps and from the interpretation of water well records. The measured extent of such areas is then multiplied by the estimated workable thickness of the formation, based on stratigraphic analyses and on estimates of existing quarry faces in the unit. In some cases a standardized estimate of a workable thickness of 60 feet (18 m) is used. Volume estimates are then multiplied by 3600 (the estimated weight in tons of a one-foot thick section of dolostone, one acre in extent, assuming a bulk density of 165 pounds per cubic foot).

Resources of sandstone are calculated using a bulk density estimate of 146 pounds per cubic foot or approximately 3200 tons per acre. Shale resources are calculated on the basis of a bulk density estimate of 150 pounds per cubic foot.

### UNITS AND DEFINITIONS

Although most of the measurements and other primary data available for resource tonnage calculations are given in Imperial units, Metric units have also been given in the text and on the tables which accompany the report. The Metric equivalent of the data is shown in brackets after or directly below the corresponding Imperial figures. Data are generally rounded off in accordance with the Ontario Metric Practice Guide (Metric Committee 1975).

The tonnage estimates made for sand and gravel as well as bedrock-derived aggregates are termed possible resources in accordance with terminology of the Ontario Resource Classification Scheme (Robertson 1975,p.7) and with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario (1976) (see Glossary, Appendix B).

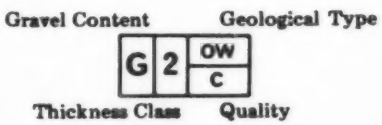
## PART II - DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

Three maps, each portraying a different aspect of the aggregate resources in the municipality, accompany the report. Map 1, "Distribution of Sand and Gravel Deposits", gives a comprehensive inventory of the sand and gravel resources in the report area. Map 2, "Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas", shows those deposits which are considered to represent the largest and/or highest quality resources in the area. Map 3, "Bedrock Resources", shows the distribution of bedrock formations, the distribution of overlying unconsolidated sediments, and identifies the Selected Bedrock Resource Areas.

### MAP 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

Map 1 is derived directly from the existing surficial geology maps of the area or from air photo interpretation where surficial mapping is incomplete. It shows the extent of sand and gravel deposits within the study area and serves as a base for the calculation of the total sand and gravel resources.

Map 1 presents a summary of all available information related to the quantity and quality of aggregate contained in all the known aggregate deposits in the study area. Much of this information is contained in the symbol which identifies each deposit. The Deposit Symbol is similar to those used in soil mapping and land classification systems commonly in use in North America. The components of the symbol indicate the gravel content, thickness of material, origin (type), and quality limitations for a given deposit. These components are illustrated by the following example:




This symbol identifies an outwash deposit 10 to 20 feet (3 to 6 m) thick containing more than 35 percent gravel. Excess fines may limit uses of the aggregate in the deposit.

The "gravel content" and "thickness class" are basic criteria for distinguishing different deposits. The "gravel content" symbol is an upper case "S" or "G". The "S" indicates that the deposit is generally "sandy" and that gravel-sized aggregate makes up less than 35 percent of the whole deposit. "G" indicates that the aggregate probably contains more than 35 percent gravel. If no information is available, the letters are omitted.

The "thickness class" indicates a depth range which is related to the potential resource tonnage for each deposit. Four thickness class divisions have been established as shown in the legend for Map 1.

Two smaller sets of letters, divided from each other by a horizontal line, follow the thickness class number. The upper series of letters identify the geologic deposit type (the types are summarized with respect to their main geologic and extractive characteristics in Appendix C) and the lower series of letters identify the main quality limitations that may be present in the deposit as discussed in the next section.

The other information presented on Map 1 is designed to give an indication of the present level of extractive activity in the study area. Those areas which are licenced for extraction under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 are shown by a solid outline and identified by a number which refers to the pit descriptions in Table 2. Each description notes the owner, location and licenced acreage of the pit, as well as the estimated face height and percentage gravel. A number of unlicenced pits are also identified and numbered on Map 1 and described in Table 2.

### MAP 2: SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS

Map 2 is an interpretative map derived from an evaluation of the deposits shown on Map 1. The deposits identified on Map 2 are those which are considered to be important in ensuring an adequate resource base for the future.

All the selected sand and gravel resource areas are first delineated by geological boundaries and then classified into three levels of significance: primary, secondary, and tertiary. These areas are identified on Map 2 by different shading patterns.

Each area of primary significance is assessed as to its probable relative value as a resource in the municipality and is given a deposit number which denotes its ranking order. All such deposits are shown by a medium-grey tone on Map 2.

**Selected Aggregate Resource Areas of primary significance are not permanent, single land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major resource is known to exist. Such resource areas may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.**

Deposits of secondary significance are not ranked numerically in this report, but are indicated by a light grey tone on Map 2. Such deposits are believed to contain significant amounts of sand and gravel. Although deposits of secondary significance are not considered to be the "best" resource areas in a municipality, they may contain large quantities of sand and gravel and should be considered an integral component of the aggregate supply of the municipality.

Areas of tertiary significance are indicated on the map by a dashed line but have no grey tone. They are neither rated nor considered to be important resource areas because of their low available resources, or because of possible difficulties in extraction. Such areas may be useful for local needs but are unlikely to support large-scale development.

The process by which deposits are evaluated and selected involves the consideration of two sets of criteria. The main selection criteria are site specific, related to the characteristics of individual deposits. Factors such as deposit size, aggregate quality, and deposit location and setting are considered in the selection of those deposits best suited for extractive development. A second set of criteria involves the assessment of local aggregate resources in relation to the quality, quantity, and distribution of resources in the region in which the municipality is located. The intent of such a process of evaluation is to ensure the continuing availability of sufficient resources to meet possible future demands.

## SITE SPECIFIC CRITERIA

### DEPOSIT SIZE

Ideally, selected deposits should contain available sand and gravel resources large enough to support a commercial pit operation using a stationary or portable processing plant. In practice, much smaller deposits may be of significant value depending on the overall reserves in the rest of the municipality. Generally, deposits in Class 1, i.e. those thicker than 20 feet (6m) and containing more than 35 percent crushable gravel are considered to be most favourable for commercial development. Thinner deposits may be valuable in municipalities with low total resources.

### AGGREGATE QUALITY

The limitations of natural aggregates for various uses result from variations in the lithology of the particles composing the deposit, and from variations in the size distribution of these particles.

Four indicators of the quality of aggregate may be included in the symbol for each deposit on Map 1. They are: gravel content (G or S), fines (C), oversize (O) and lithology (L).

Three of the indicators deal with grain size distribution. The "gravel content", (G or S), indicates the suitability of aggregate for various uses. Deposits containing more than 35 percent crushable gravel are considered to be favourable extractive sites, since this content is the minimum from which crushed products can be economically produced.

Excess "fines" or high silt and clay content may severely limit the potential use of an aggregate. Fines content in excess of 10 percent may impede drainage in road sub-base aggregate and render it more susceptible to the effects of frost action. In asphalt aggregate, excess fines hinder the bonding of particles. Deposits known to have a high fines content are indicated by a "C" in the quality portion of the Deposit Symbol.

Deposits containing more than 20 percent "oversize" particles (those greater than 4 inches (10 cm) in diameter) may also have use limitations. The oversize component is unacceptable for all concrete aggregate and for road-building

aggregate, so must be either crushed or removed during processing. Deposits known to have an appreciable oversize component are indicated by an "O" in the quality portion of the Deposit Symbol.

The other indicator of the quality of an aggregate is "lithology". Just as the unique physical and chemical properties of bedrock formations determine their value for use as crushed rock, so do various lithologies of particles in a sand and gravel deposit determine its suitability for various uses. The presence of objectionable lithologies such as chert, siltstone, and shale, even in relatively small amounts, can result in a reduction in the quality of an aggregate, especially for high-quality uses. Deposits known to contain objectionable lithologies are indicated by an "L" in the quality component of the Deposit Symbol.

If the Deposit Symbol indicates either "C", "O" or "L" or any combination, the quality of the deposit is considered to be reduced for some uses of the aggregate. No attempt has been made to quantify the degree of limitation imposed. Assessment of the four indicators is made from published data, from data contained in files of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Engineering and Terrain Geology Section of the Ontario Geological Survey, and from field observations. The Engineering Materials Office of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications has recently compiled a detailed assessment of aggregate suitability for selected areas in southern Ontario. This material has been consulted extensively in preparation of the inventory reports.

### LOCATION AND SETTING

The location and setting of a resource area has a direct influence on its value for possible extraction. The evaluation of a deposit's setting is made on the basis of those natural and man-made features which may limit or prohibit extractive development.

First, the physical context of the deposit is considered. Deposits with some physical constraint on extractive development, such as thick overburden or high water table, are less valuable resource areas because of the difficulties involved in resource recovery. Second, permanent man-made features, such as roads, railways, powerlines, and housing developments, which are built on a deposit, may prohibit its extraction. The constraining effect of legally required setbacks surrounding such features is included in the evaluation. A quantitative assessment of these constraints can be made by measurement of their areal extent directly from the topographic maps. The area rendered unavailable by these features is shown for each resource area in Table 3.

The assessment of sand and gravel deposits and bedrock resource areas with respect to local land use and to private land ownership is an important component of the general evaluation process. These aspects of the evaluation process are not considered further in this report but readers are encouraged to discuss them with personnel of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' District Office.

### REGIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

In selecting sufficient areas for resource development, it is important to assess both the local and the regional resource base, and to forecast future production and demand patterns.

Some appreciation of future aggregate requirements in an area may be gained by assessing its present production levels and by forecasting future production trends. Such an approach is based on the assumptions that production levels in an area closely reflect the demand and that the present production "market share" of an area will remain at roughly the same level.

The aggregate resources in the region surrounding a municipality should be assessed in order to properly evaluate specific resource areas and to adopt optimum resource management plans. For example, a municipality that has large resources in comparison to its surrounding region constitutes a regionally significant resource area. Municipalities with high resources in proximity to large demand centres, such as metropolitan areas, are special cases.

Although an appreciation of the regional context is required to develop comprehensive resource management techniques, such detailed evaluation is beyond the scope of this report. The selection of resource areas made in this study is based primarily on geological data

or on considerations outlined in preceding sections.

## MAP 3: BEDROCK RESOURCES

Map 3 is an interpretative map derived from bedrock geology, bedrock topography, drift thickness maps, water well data from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, oil and gas well data from the Petroleum Resources Section (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), and from geotechnical well data from various sources. Map 3 is based on concepts similar to those outlined for Maps 1 and 2, but displays both the inventory and evaluation on the one map.

The geological boundaries of the labelled bedrock units are shown by a dashed line. Isolated outcrops are indicated by an "X". Three sets of contour lines delineate areas of less than 3 feet (1 m) of drift, areas of 3 to 25 feet (1 to 8 m) of drift, and areas of 25 to 50 feet (8 to 15 m) of drift. The extent of the areas of thin drift are shown by three tones. The darkest tone indicates areas where bedrock outcrops or is within 3 feet (1 m) of the ground surface. These areas constitute potential resource areas of primary significance due to their easy access. The medium tone indicates areas where drift cover is up to 25 feet (8 m) thick. Quarrying is possible in this depth of overburden and these also represent potential resource areas. The lightest tone indicates bedrock areas overlain by 25 to 50 feet (8 to 15 m) of overburden. These latter areas constitute resources which have extractive value only in specific circumstances. Outside of these delineated areas the bedrock can be assumed to be covered by more than 50 feet (15 m) of overburden, a depth generally considered to be too great to allow economic extraction (unless part of the overburden is composed of economically attractive sand and gravel deposits).

Other inventory information presented on Map 3 is designed to give an indication of the present level of extractive activity in the municipality. Those areas which are licenced for extraction under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 are shown by a solid outline and identified by a number which refers to the quarry descriptions in Table 5. Each description notes the owner, location, and licenced acreage of the quarry and an estimate of face height. Unlicenced quarries are also identified and numbered on Map 3 and described in Table 5. One additional symbol appears on the map: an open dot indicates the location of a selected well which penetrates bedrock. The overburden thickness is shown in feet beside the open dot.

### SELECTION CRITERIA

Criteria equivalent to those used for sand and gravel deposits are used to select bedrock areas most favourable for extractive development.

The evaluation of bedrock resources is made primarily on the basis of performance and suitability data established by laboratory testing at the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The main characteristics and uses of the bedrock formations found in southern Ontario are summarized in Appendix D.

Deposit "size" is related directly to the areal extent of thin drift cover overlying favourable bedrock formations of sufficient thickness to support quarry operations. Since vertical and lateral variations in bedrock units are much more gradual than in sand and gravel deposits, the quality and quantity of the resource is usually consistent over large areas.

Quality of the aggregate derived from specific bedrock units is established by the performance standards previously mentioned. Location and setting criteria and regional considerations are identical to those for sand and gravel deposits.

### SELECTED RESOURCE AREAS

Selection of bedrock resource areas has been restricted to a single level of significance. Three factors support this approach. Quality and quantity variations are gradual. The areal extent of a given quarry operation is much smaller than that of a sand and gravel pit producing an equivalent tonnage of material. Since crushed bedrock has a higher unit value than sand and gravel, longer haul distances can be considered. These factors allow the identification of alternative sites having similar development potential. The wider range of possible resource areas allows greater flexibility in locating quarry operations away from areas of intensive land use competition. The Selected Areas are shown on Map 3 by a line pattern and the calculated available tonnages are given in Table 6.

Selected Bedrock Resource Areas shown on Map 3 are not permanent, single land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major bedrock resource is known to exist. Such a resource area may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.

## PART III - ASSESSMENT OF AGGREGATE RESOURCES IN SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

### LOCATION AND POPULATION

South Dumfries Township occupies 45,120 acres (18 260 ha) flanking the Grand River in northern Brant County. The township is shown on portions of the Cambridge (40 P/8) and Brantford (40 P/1) map sheets of the National Topographic System at a scale of 1:50 000.

South Dumfries Township is largely rural in character, with a total population of 3954 in 1978, exclusive of the Town of Paris. Figures from previous years indicate that there has been relatively little growth in the recent past. The Town of Paris, situated on the west bank of the Grand River, is the local trade and retail centre. In 1978, the town's population was 7048, which represents an increase of approximately 12 percent since 1973 (Ontario Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs 1979; Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs 1974). All townships in Brant County are expected to experience a population increase over the next two decades (Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs 1976). The demand for mineral aggregates for road and building construction will probably increase as a consequence of continued growth.

The area is served by paved and gravel-surfaced township roads, county roads and by paved King's Highways 24, 24A, 2 and 5.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The physiography and distribution of unconsolidated sediments, including sand and gravel deposits, are the result of glacial activity which took place in the Late Wisconsinan Substage of the Pleistocene Epoch. This period of time, which lasted from approximately 23 000 to 10 000 years ago, was marked by the repeated advance and melting back of massive, continental ice sheets.

Approximately 18 000 years ago, glacial ice had completely covered the region as far to the southwest as Ohio. The ice deposited a compact, stony, silty sand till which has subsequently been buried by more recent events throughout the region. The till has little value as an aggregate resource, although it has been used for borrow and fill in other areas. Repeated incursions of the ice mass into ponded proglacial water resulted in the deposition of glaciolacustrine silt, followed by fine-grained till. Neither the fine-grained till nor the glaciolacustrine deposits have value as an aggregate resource.

Two hummocky ridges at the Grand River mark halts in the movements of the glacial ice. These ridges, known as the Paris and Galt Moraines, rise some 75 to 150 feet (23 to 46 m) above the surrounding area, and are composed predominantly of stony sandy till (Cowan 1972). A large volume of sediment-laden meltwater flowed southward along the ice margin forming an extensive network of outwash deposits. The main channel followed the present day Grand River valley to Paris, where deposition occurred as a broad delta. These outwash deposits contain important resources of good-quality sand and gravel, which are currently being extracted in South Dumfries Township.

As the ice margin retreated southeastward from the Galt Moraine, meltwater was ponded against the ice front to form extensive glacial lakes in which were deposited laminated sediments in the southeast part of the township. Beaches were formed at several levels along the wave-cut eastern flank of the Galt Moraine from St. Marys (in Blanshard Township) to St. George. Two beach ridges can be seen near the latter location. The beach materials consist of well sorted sandy gravels which have been used locally in the past. Toward the southeast, shallow-water sands and fine silty sands grade into deep-water laminated to varved silt and clay (Cowan 1972).

### EXTRACTIVE ACTIVITY

Sand and gravel extraction is a traditional industrial activity in South Dumfries Township. Considerable amounts of good-quality aggregate have been produced from the Grand River outwash deposits both for local and regional consumption. At the time of writing, five pits were licenced to operate having a total licenced area of 1605.3 acres (649.7 ha). Using the reserve calculation techniques described in

Part I, the total sand and gravel resources still available for extraction in these properties are estimated to be 35 to 40 million tons (32 to 36 million tonnes).

Production figures from licenced pits in the township have been tabulated annually by the Cambridge District Office of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The average annual production from licenced sources has been 0.5 million tons (0.4 million tonnes). Some additional production comes from wayside pits for which permits rather than licences are required. Permits are issued for specific road-building contracts. In South Dumfries Township the total average annual production is 0.9 million tons (0.8 million tonnes) for the period 1976 to 1978.

## SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES

Approximately 16,700 acres (6800 ha) or 37 percent of South Dumfries Township is covered by sand and gravel. Although these acreages contain approximately 960 million tons (870 million tonnes) of granular material, only 510 million tons (465 million tonnes) have been selected for resource protection at the primary level.

Important quantities of good-quality aggregate are available in the outwash terrace deposits of the Grand River meltwater system. Four areas have been selected for consideration and are similar to those identified in an earlier study of the sand and gravel resources of South Dumfries Township (Cowan 1976).

### SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREA 1

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 1 is a large, generally flat lying, outwash deposit of regional importance. The deposit is located along the west bank of the Grand River, adjacent to the Town of Paris.

Three pits are presently licenced to operate in the deposit. The West Paris Pit of Standard Industries Limited is a large operation which has been operating since the 1920's. The licenced area has been extensively worked, and remaining material in South Dumfries Township is located in the northern portion of the property. "The thickness of the gravel in the present working area is between 15 and 30 feet with about 2 feet of overburden. The gravel is underlain by a clay till and the water table occurs at the base of the pit...The material contained 55 percent stone and up to 10 percent silt and clay with sand forming the remainder." (Cowan 1972, p.42). Deike (1978), in assessing the quality of the aggregate, notes that the pit operated by Standard Industries is a Ministry of Transportation and Communications' "designated source". The aggregate is acceptable for the production of surface paving and structural concrete stone of high quality.

Six hundred and fifteen acres (248.9 ha) of similar material have been licenced to Dufferin Materials Limited, to the northeast. The observed deposit thickness is variable, ranging from 15 to 60 feet (5 to 18 m). Water well data and pit faces indicate that the average depth is 35 to 40 feet (11 to 12 m).

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 1 has an area of 3850 acres (1560 ha), exclusive of licenced areas. The population is sparse and there has also been little previous extractive activity. Consequently, the area currently available for extractive development is calculated to be approximately 3400 acres (1380 ha). Assuming an average deposit thickness of 38 feet (12 m), possible sand and gravel resources are estimated to be 325 million tons (295 million tonnes).

Road access is not good as truck routes pass through the Town of Paris. Rail access is generally good.

### SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREA 2

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 2 is located on the east side of the Grand River valley, east of the Town of Paris. Area 2 forms another part of the Grand River meltwater channel system and has outwash gravel similar to that in Resource Area 1.

The East Paris Pit, owned by Standard Industries Limited, is a large pit located in the southern part of the area. Exposures in this pit are typical of the material in the deposit. Cowan (1972) describes a 40-foot (12 m) face in the northern end of the pit which exposes uniform, horizontally stratified, coarse gravel. Seventy percent of the pebbles and cobbles are greater than 1 inch (2.5 cm ) in diameter and 15 percent

are greater than 4 inches (10 cm).

The deposit is a good crushing source and the material is acceptable for a wide range of products. Cementation of the gravel in the northern portion of the pit impedes extraction and may also be a limiting factor in other parts of the deposit. Silt and clay seams and lenses may pose some restrictions.

Area 2 occupies 880 acres (355 ha), exclusive of licenced areas. Cultural setback requirements reduce the area currently available for extraction to 740 acres (300 ha). Assuming an average deposit thickness of 45 feet (14 m), possible sand and gravel resources are estimated to be 83 million tons (75 million tonnes).

### SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREA 3

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 3, the highest outwash terrace on the east side of the Grand River valley, is the northern extension of the same outwash deposit that contains Area 2.

A property at Lot 3, Concession 3 was formerly licenced and operated by the Township of South Dumfries. A 40-foot (12 m) face exposes poorly to moderately sorted, weakly stratified sand and coarse gravel (90 percent gravel, 10 percent sand). The pit is a good source for crushed gravel, although oversize material may be a problem.

Area 3 occupies 670 acres (270 ha). Cultural setback requirements and deletion of those areas previously extracted, reduce the area currently available to 610 acres (247 ha). Assuming an average deposit thickness of 30 feet (9 m), possible resources are estimated to be 46 million tons (42 million tonnes).

Road and rail access to the area is good. The entire area is under development control of the Grand River Conservation Authority.

### SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREA 4

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 4 is an outwash deposit located at the northern boundary of the township, near Glen Morris. The deposit forms part of the extensive outwash system flanking the Grand River. There has been no extractive activity in Area 4 and very little subsurface information is available. However, the deposit thickness and the aggregate quality may be similar to other Resource Areas.

Area 4 has a total area of 1180 acres (480 ha). Cultural setback requirements for residential development on the right bank of the Grand River, reduce the area currently available for extraction to 1030 acres (420 ha). Assuming a minimum average deposit thickness of 20 feet (6 m), possible sand and gravel resources are estimated to be 52 million tons (47 million tonnes).

Access to Area 4 is good, and local demand centres are in close proximity.

### SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES OF SECONDARY SIGNIFICANCE

A Sand and Gravel Resource Area of Secondary Significance is located near St. George in eastern South Dumfries Township. The deposit is thin and resources of crushable aggregate are limited. It is, however, one of the few deposits in the eastern part of the township, and as such, has strategic value in minimizing haul distance for local road-building projects.

The deposit consists of glaciolacustrine beach sand and gravel. Extraction has taken place at several sites in the past, but all pits are small and none are presently licenced. Resources of crushable material are limited. Sand control and selection, as well as the processing of oversize particles, would be required. However, resources of aggregate for road sub-base course, sand cushion and fill are large.

## BEDROCK GEOLOGY

The township is underlain by Silurian dolostones and shales of the Guelph and Salina Formations (Hewitt 1972). The units occur in a broad band trending northwest-southeast and dipping gently to the southwest. The bedrock surface is smooth to rolling. A large preglacial bedrock valley trends southeastward through the centre of the township. This valley is a tributary to the buried Dundas Valley, which was eroded by a large preglacial river (Karrow 1963). Drift thickness ranges from 50 to over 200 feet (15 to 61 m). However, there are two small areas; one

at Paris, and the other in the northeast corner of the township, where the bedrock occurs at 50 feet (15 m) or less from the surface.

The Guelph Formation underlies the eastern two-thirds of the township. The formation consists of massive, thick-bedded, fine-to medium-crystalline, light brown dolostone. Porous, high purity, reefal facies rock is common throughout the formation. Drilling in the area indicates that the unit has an approximate thickness of 137 feet (42 m) (Telford 1979 a, b). It is quarried elsewhere in the region, at Glen Christie and at Guelph, where it is used to produce dolomitic lime for the building trade (Hewitt 1960). It is well suited for lime production due to its chemical purity. The Guelph Formation is generally soft and susceptible to abrasion and chemical weathering. It is thus not suitable for production of most road-building or construction aggregates, although it has been crushed for Granular Base Course A in some areas. Drift overlying the Guelph Formation generally exceeds 50 feet (15 m), except for a small area in the northeast corner of the township. Two small bedrock outcrops are also found in this area and some extractive development may be possible (Karrow 1963; Telford 1979 a, b).

The Salina Formation overlies the Guelph Formation in the western third of the township. The Salina consists mainly of grey shale, thin-to medium-bedded dolostone and numerous seams and lenses of gypsum. Drilling in the area indicates a total thickness of 367 feet (112 m) (Telford 1979 a, b). Drift cover is generally greater than 50 feet (15 m), except along the banks of the Grand River in the Town of Paris, where 15 to 20 feet (5 to 6 m) of the unit are exposed. The Salina Formation is not suitable for production of crushed aggregate, but does have economic value as a source of gypsum and is being mined in the Caledonia, Hagersville and Drumbo areas.

## SELECTED BEDROCK RESOURCE AREAS

### SELECTED BEDROCK RESOURCE AREA 1

One area in the Guelph Formation has been selected for possible resource management. Selected Bedrock Resource Area 1, in northeast South Dumfries Township, has an area of 840 acres (340 ha). Cultural setback requirements reduce the area currently available for extraction to 750 acres (305 ha). Assuming a workable thickness of 60 feet (18 m), possible resources are estimated to be 162 million tons (147 million tonnes). These resources are suitable for the production of lime.

## SUMMARY

South Dumfries Township has sand and gravel resources of high quality, suitable for road-building and construction material. Total resources at the primary level are estimated to be 510 million tons (465 million tonnes). Additional resources may be available in areas of secondary significance. Care should be taken to ensure the continuing availability of as much of these resources as possible.

South Dumfries Township has approximately 162 million tons (147 million tonnes) of bedrock (the Guelph Formation) suitable for lime production. The local bedrock is generally not suitable for the production of road-building or construction aggregate.

Enquiries regarding the Aggregate Resources Inventory of South Dumfries Township should be directed to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources at the Cambridge District Office, Beaverdale Road, Cambridge, Ontario, N3C 2W1 (tel. (519) 658-9356) or at the Central Region Office, 10670 Yonge Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 3C9 (tel. (416) 884-9203).

**TABLE 1 | TOTAL SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES, SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP***

| 1<br>CLASS NO. | 2<br>DEPOSIT TYPE<br>(See Appendix C) | 3<br>AREAL EXTENT<br>Acres<br>(Hectares) | 4<br>ORIGINAL TONNAGE<br>Millions of<br>Tons (Tonnes) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | S-AL | 45<br>(18) | 2<br>(2) |
| | S-LP | 24<br>(10) | 1<br>(1) |
| | G-OW | 8200<br>(3300) | 720<br>(650) |
| 2 | G-IC | 20<br>(8) | <1<br>(<1) |
| | S-IC | 400<br>(162) | 11<br>(10) |
| | G-K | 630<br>(255) | 22<br>(20) |
| | G-LB | 550<br>(223) | 20<br>(18) |
| | G-OW | 670<br>(270) | 20<br>(18) |
| | S-OW | 2460<br>(1000) | 86<br>(78) |
| 3 | G-AL | 112<br>(45) | 2<br>(2) |
| | S-LP | 1920<br>(780) | 38<br>(34) |
| | S-OW | 1670<br>(680) | 34<br>(31) |
| 4 | G-IC | 12<br>(5) | <1<br>(<1) |
| | | 16,700<br>(6800) | 960<br>(870) |

*Identified deposit areas within the Town of Paris are omitted on all tables.
N.B. Minor variations in above table are due to rounding of data.

TABLE 2 | SAND AND GRAVEL PITS, SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

| 1 NO. | 2 MTC NO. | 3 OWNER/OPERATOR | 4 LOT | 5 CON. | 6 LICENCED AREAS Acres (Hectares) | 7 FACE HEIGHT Feet (Metres) | 8 % GRAVEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LICENCED PITS | | | | | | | |
| 1 | B13-67 | Standard Industries Ltd. | 33-36<br>33-36 | 1<br>2+ the Gore | 792.8<br>(320.8) | 20-45<br>(6-14) | 60 |
| 2 | B13-121 | Township of South Dumfries | 30 | 3 | 4.8<br>(1.9) | 35<br>(11) | 60-70 |
| 3 | B13-119 | Dufferin Materials Ltd. | 26<br>27<br>1-3 | 3<br>2<br>2 W.G.R. | 615.0<br>(248.9) | 35-40<br>(11-12) | 50 |
| 4 | B13-16 | Standard Industries Ltd. | 25-26 | 1+ the Gore | 165.0<br>(66.8) | 20-45<br>(6-14) | 60-85 |
| 5 | - | Standard Industries Ltd. | Pt.L<br>25 | 1 | 27.7<br>(11.2) | 30<br>(9) | 60-85 |
| | | | | | 1605.3<br>(649.7) | | |
| UNLICENCED PITS | | | | | | | |
| 6 | B13-31 | Cliff Lyons | 29 | 3 | | 35<br>(11) | 50-80 |
| 7 | B13-120 | A. M. Telfer | 1.W.G.R. | 3 | | 10<br>(3) | 10-60 |
| 8 | - | County of Brant | 1 E.G.R. | 4 | | 12<br>(4) | 65 |
| 9 | - | McCoomb | 18 | 2 | | 20<br>(6) | 65 |
| 10 | B13-32 | Peter Quail | 18 | 3 | | 12<br>(4) | 45-60 |
| 11 | B13-73 | McCoomb | 18 | 2 | | 20<br>(6) | 50 |
| 12 | B13-72 | G. Ryecroft | 16 | 3 | | 8<br>(2) | variable |
| 13 | B13-83 | Martin | 21 | 1 | | 20<br>(6) | 30-60 |
| 14 | - | Township Industrial Park | 9 | 2 | | 15<br>(5) | 35-45 |

TABLE 2 | SAND AND GRAVEL PITS, SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

| 1 NO. | 2 MTC NO. | 3 OWNER/OPERATOR | 4 LOT | 5 CON. | 6 LICENCED AREAS Acres (Hectares) | 7 FACE HEIGHT Feet (Metres) | 8 % GRAVEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | B13-27 | Taylor | 7 | 3 | | 15-20 (5-6) | 35 |
| 16 | B13-26 | Taylor | 6 | 3 | | 35 (11) | 5-40 |

TABLE 3 | SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS, SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

| 1<br>DEPOSIT NO. | 2<br>UNLICENCED AREA<br>Acres<br>(Hectares) | 3<br>CULTURAL SETBACKS<br>Acres<br>(Hectares) | 4<br>EXTRACTED AREA<br>Acres<br>(Hectares) | 5<br>AVAILABLE AREA<br>Acres<br>(Hectares) | 6<br>ESTIMATED DEPOSIT THICKNESS<br>Feet (Metres) | 7<br>AVAILABLE AGGREGATE<br>Millions of<br>Tons (Tonnes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3850<br>(1560) | 440<br>(178) | 10<br>(4) | 3400<br>(1380) | 38<br>(12) | 325<br>(295) |
| 2 | 880<br>(355) | 140<br>(57) | 0<br>(0) | 740<br>(300) | 45<br>(14) | 83<br>(75) |
| 3 | 670<br>(270) | 60<br>(24) | 3<br>(1) | 610<br>(247) | 30<br>(9) | 46<br>(42) |
| 4 | 1180<br>(480) | 150<br>(61) | 0<br>(0) | 1030<br>(420) | 20<br>(6) | 52<br>(47) |
| | 6600<br>(2700) | 790<br>(320) | 13<br>(5) | 5800<br>(2350) | | 510<br>(465) |

N. B. Minor variations in above table are due to rounding of data.

TABLE 4 | TOTAL IDENTIFIED BEDROCK RESOURCES, SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

| 1<br>**DRIFT THICKNESS**<br>Feet (Metres) | 2<br>**FORMATION** | 3<br>**WORKABLE THICKNESS**<br>Feet (Metres) | 4<br>**AREAL EXTENT**<br>Acres<br>(Hectares) | 5<br>**ORIGINAL TONNAGE**<br>Millions of<br>Tons (Tonnes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-3<br>(0-1) | Salina | 60<br>(18) | 10<br>(4) | 2<br>(2) |
| 3-25<br>(1-8) | Salina | 60<br>(18) | 40<br>(16) | 8<br>(7) |
| 25-50<br>(8-15) | Salina | 60<br>(18) | 80<br>(32) | 15<br>(14) |
| | | | 130<br>(53) | 25<br>(23) |
| 3-25<br>(1-8) | Guelph | 60<br>(18) | 840<br>(340) | 181<br>(164) |
| 25-50<br>(8-15) | Guelph | 60<br>(18) | 930<br>(375) | 201<br>(182) |
| | | | 1770<br>(720) | 380<br>(345) |
| | | | 1900<br>(770) | 405<br>(365) |

N. B. Minor variations in above table are due to rounding of data.

TABLE 5 | QUARRIES, SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

| 1 NO. | 2 MTC NO. | 3 OWNER/OPERATOR | 4 LOT | 5 CON. | 6 LICENCED AREA Acres (Hectares) | 7 FACE HEIGHT Feet (Metres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | NONE | | | |

TABLE 6 | SELECTED BEDROCK RESOURCE AREAS, SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DEPOSIT NO.** | **DEPTH OF OVERBURDEN** Feet (Metres) | **UNLICENCED AREA** Acres (Hectares) | **CULTURAL SETBACKS** Acres (Hectares) | **EXTRACTED AREA** Acres (Hectares) | **AVAILABLE AREA** Acres (Hectares) | **ESTIMATED DEPOSIT THICKNESS** Feet (Metres) | **AVAILABLE AGGREGATE** Millions of Tons (Tonnes) |
| 1 | 3-25 (1-8) | 840 (340) | 90 (36) | 0 (0) | 750 (305) | 60 (18) | 162 (147) |

N. B. Minor variations in above table are due to rounding of data.

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## APPENDIX B-GLOSSARY

### ABRASION RESISTANCE

Tests such as the Los Angeles Abrasion Test are used to measure the ability of aggregate to resist crushing and pulverizing under conditions similar to those encountered in processing and use. Measuring resistance is an important component in the evaluation of the quality and prospective uses of aggregate. Hard, durable material is preferred for road building.

### ABSORPTION CAPACITY

Related to the porosity of the rock types of which an aggregate is composed. Porous rocks are subject to disintegration when absorbed liquids freeze and thaw, thus decreasing the strength of the aggregate.

### AGGREGATE

Any hard, inert, construction material (sand, gravel, shells, slag, crushed stone or other mineral material) used for mixing in various sized fragments with a cement or bituminous material to form concrete, mortar, etc., or used alone for road building or other construction. Synonyms include mineral aggregate and granular material.

### CAMBRIAN

The first Period of the Paleozoic Era, thought to have covered the time between 570 and 500 million years ago; the Cambrian precedes the Ordovician Period.

### CLAST

An individual constituent, grain, or fragment of a sediment or rock, produced by the mechanical weathering of a larger rock mass. Synonyms include particle and fragment.

### DELETERIOUS LITHOLOGY

A general term used to designate those rock types which are chemically or physically unsuited for use as construction or road-building aggregates. Such lithologies as chert, shale, siltstone, and sandstone may deteriorate rapidly when exposed to traffic and other environmental conditions.

### DEVONIAN

A Period of the geological past thought to have covered the span of time between 395 and 345 million years ago, following the Silurian Period. Rocks formed in the Devonian Period are among the youngest found in Ontario.

### DIRT

See fines.

### DOLOSTONE

A carbonate sedimentary rock consisting chiefly of the mineral dolomite and containing relatively little calcite (dolostone is also known as dolomite).

### DRIFT

A general term for all unconsolidated rock debris transported from one place and deposited in another; distinguished from underlying bedrock. In North America, glacial activity has been the dominant mode of transport and deposition of drift. Synonyms include overburden and surficial deposit.

### DRUMLIN

A low, smoothly rounded, elongated hill, mound, or ridge composed of glacial materials. These landforms were deposited beneath an advancing ice sheet, and were shaped by its flow.

## EOLIAN

Pertaining to the wind, especially with respect to landforms whose constituents were transported and deposited by wind activity. Sand dunes are an example of an eolian landform.

## FINES

A general term used to describe the size fraction of an aggregate which passes (is finer than) the No.200 mesh screen (0.074 mm). Also described informally as "dirt", these particles are in the silt- and clay-size range.

## GLACIAL LOBE

A tongue-like projection from the margin of the main mass of an ice cap or ice sheet. During the Pleistocene Epoch several lobes of the Laurentide continental ice sheet occupied the Great Lakes basins. These lobes advanced and retreated numerous times during the Pleistocene, producing the complex arrangement of glacial material and landforms found in southern Ontario.

## GRADATION

The proportion of material of each particle size, or the frequency distribution of the various sizes which constitute a sediment. The strength, durability, permeability and stability of an aggregate depend to a great extent on its gradation. The size limits for different particles are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boulder | | >-256 mm |
| Gravel | cobble | 64-256 mm |
| Gravel | pebble | 4-64 mm |
| Gravel | granule | 2-4 mm |
| Sand | coarse | .5-2 mm |
| | medium | .25-.5 mm |
| | fine | .074-.25 mm |
| Silt, clay | | <.074 mm |

## GRANULAR BASE COURSE

Components of the pavement structure of a road, which are placed on the subgrade and are designed to provide strength, stability, and drainage, as well as support for surfacing materials. Several types have been defined: Granular Base Course A consists of crushed and processed aggregate and has relatively stringent quality standards in comparison to Granular Base Course B and C which are usually pit-run or other unprocessed aggregate.

## H.L. (HOT-LAID OR ASPHALTIC AGGREGATE)

Bituminous, cemented aggregates used in the construction of pavements either as surface or bearing course (H.L. 1, 3, and 4), or as binder course (H.L. 2, 6, and 8) used to bind the surface course to the underlying granular base course.

## LITHOLOGY

The description of rocks on the basis of such characteristics as color, structure, mineralogic composition, and grain size. Generally, the description of the physical character of a rock.

## MELTWATER CHANNEL

A drainage way, usually terraced, produced by water flowing away from a melting glacier margin.

## ORDOVICIAN

An early period of the Paleozoic Era thought to have covered the span of time between 500 and 435 million years ago.

## PALEOZOIC ERA

One of the major divisions of the geologic time scale thought to have covered the time between 570 and 230 million years ago. The Paleozoic Era (or Ancient Life Era) is subdivided into six geologic Periods, of which only four (Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian) can be recognized in southern Ontario.

## PLEISTOCENE

An Epoch of the recent geological past including the time from approximately 1.8 million years ago to 7000 years ago. Much of the Pleistocene was characterized by extensive glacial activity.

## POSSIBLE RESOURCE

Estimates of mineral aggregate material based largely on broad knowledge of the geologic character of the deposit and for which there are few, if any, samples or measurements. The estimates are based on assumed continuity or repetition for which there are reasonable geological indications.

## SHALE

A fine-grained, sedimentary rock formed by the consolidation of clay, silt, or mud and characterized by well developed bedding planes, along which the rock breaks readily into thin layers. The term shale is also commonly used for fissile claystone, siltstone, and mudstone.

## SILURAIN

An early Period of the Paleozoic Era thought to have covered the time between 435 and 395 million years ago. The Silurian follows the Ordovician Period and precedes the Devonian Period.

## SOUNDNESS

The ability of the components of an aggregate to withstand the effects of various weathering processes and agents. Unsound lithologies are subject to disintegration caused by the expansion of absorbed solutions. This may seriously impair the performance of road-building and construction aggregates.

## TILL

Unsorted and unstratified rock debris, deposited directly by glaciers, and ranging in size from clay to large boulders.

## WISCONSINAN

Pertaining to the last glacial stage of the Pleistocene Epoch in North America. It began approximately 85,000 years ago and ended approximately 7000 years ago. The glacial deposits and landforms of southern Ontario are predominantly the result of glacial activity during the Wisconsinan Stage.

## APPENDIX C-GEOLOGY OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

The type, distribution, and extent of sand and gravel deposits in southern Ontario are the result of extensive glacial and glacially influenced activity in Wisconsinan time during the Pleistocene Epoch, approximately 7000 to 85 000 years ago. The deposit types reflect the different depositional environments that existed during the melting and retreat of the continental ice masses, and they can readily be differentiated on the basis of their morphology, structure, and texture. The deposit types are described below.

### GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS

These deposits can be divided into two broad categories: those that were formed in contact with (or in close proximity to) glacial ice, and those that were deposited by meltwaters carrying materials beyond the ice margin.

#### ICE-CONTACT TERRACES (ICT)

These are glaciofluvial features deposited between the glacial margin and a confining topographic high, such as the side of a valley, The structure of the deposits may be similar to that of outwash deposits, but in most cases the sorting and grading of the material is more variable and the bedding is discontinuous due to extensive slumping. The probability of locating large amounts of crushable aggregate is moderate, and extraction may be expensive due to the variability of the deposits both in terms of quality and grain-size distribution.

#### KAMES (K)

Kames are defined as mounds of poorly sorted sand and gravel deposited by meltwater in depressions or fissures on the ice surface or at its margin. During glacial retreat, the melting of supporting ice causes collapse of the deposits producing internal structures characterized by bedding discontinuities. The deposits consist mainly of irregularly bedded and cross-bedded, poorly sorted sand and gravel. The present forms of the deposits include single mounds, linear ridges (crevasse fillings) or complex groups of landforms. The latter are occasionally described as "undifferentiated ice-contact stratified drift" (IC) when detailed subsurface information is unavailable. Since kames commonly contain large amounts of fine-grained material and are characterized by considerable variability, there is generally a low to moderate probability of discovering large amounts of good-quality, crushable aggregate. Extractive problems encountered in these deposits are mainly the excessive variability of the aggregate and the rare presence of excess fines (silt-and clay-sized particles).

#### ESKERS (E)

Eskers are narrow, sinuous ridges of sand and gravel deposited by meltwaters flowing in tunnels within or at the base of glaciers, or in channels on the ice surface. They vary greatly in size. Many, though not all eskers consist of a central core of poorly sorted and stratified gravel characterized by a wide range in grain size. The core material is often draped on its flanks by better sorted and stratified sand and gravel. The deposits have a high probability of containing a large proportion of crushable aggregate, and since they are generally built above the surrounding ground surface, are convenient extraction sites. For these reasons esker deposits have been traditional aggregate sources throughout southern Ontario, and are significant components of the total resources of many areas.

Some planning constraints and opportunities are inherent in the nature of the deposits. Because of their linear nature, the deposits commonly extend across several property boundaries leading to unorganized extractive development at numerous small pits. On the other hand, because of their form, eskers can be easily and inexpensively extracted and are amenable to rehabilitation and sequential land use.

#### UNDIFFERENTIATED ICE-CONTACT STRATIFIED DRIFT (IC)

This designation may include deposits from several ice-contact, depositional environments which usually form extensive, complex landforms. It is not feasible to identify individual areas of coarse-grained material within such deposits due to their lack of continuity and grain-size variability. They are given a qualitative

rating based on existing pit and other subsurface data.

#### OUTWASH (OW)

Outwash deposits consist of sand and gravel laid down by meltwaters beyond the margin of the ice lobes. They occur as sheets or as terraced valley fills (valley trains) and may be very large in extent and thickness. Well developed outwash deposits have good horizontal bedding and are uniform in grain-size distribution. Outwash deposited near the glacier's margin is much more variable in texture and structure. The probability of locating useful crushable aggregates in outwash deposits is moderate to high depending on how much information on size, distribution and thickness is available.

#### ALLUVIUM (AL)

Alluvium is a general term for clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar unconsolidated material deposited during postglacial time by a stream as sorted or semi-sorted sediment, on its bed or on its floodplain. The probability of locating large amounts of crushable aggregate in alluvial deposits is low, and it has generally low value due to the presence of excess silt- and clay-sized material. There are no large postglacial alluvium deposits in Ontario.

### GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS

#### GLACIOLACUSTRINE BEACH DEPOSITS (LB)

These are relatively narrow, linear features formed by wave action at the shores of glacial lakes that existed at various times during the deglaciation of southern Ontario. Well developed lacustrine beaches are usually less than 20 feet (6 m) thick. The aggregate is well sorted and stratified and sand-sized material commonly predominates. The composition and size distribution of the deposit depends on the nature of the underlying material. The probability of obtaining crushable aggregate is high when the material is developed from coarse-grained materials such as a stony till, and low when developed from fine-grained materials. Beaches are relatively narrow, linear deposits, so that extractive operations are often numerous and extensive.

#### GLACIOLACUSTRINE DELTAS (LD)

These features were formed where streams or rivers of glacial meltwater flowed into lakes and deposited their suspended sediment. In southern Ontario such deposits tend to consist mainly of sand and abundant silt. However, in near-ice and ice-contact positions, coarse material may be present. Although deltaic deposits may be large, the probability of obtaining coarse material is generally low.

#### GLACIOLACUSTRINE PLAIN (LP)

The nearly level surface marking the floor of an extinct glacial lake. The sediments which form the plain are predominantly fine to medium sand, silt, and clay, and were deposited in relatively deep water. Lacustrine deposits are generally of low value as aggregate sources due to their fine grain size and lack of crushable material. In some aggregate-poor areas, lacustrine deposits may constitute valuable sources of fill and some granular base course aggregate.

### GLACIAL DEPOSITS

#### END MORAINES (EM)

These are belts of glacial drift deposited at, and parallel to, glacier margins. They commonly consist of ice-contact stratified drift and in such instances are usually called kame moraines. Kame moraines commonly result from deposition between two glacial lobes (interlobate moraines). The probability of locating aggregates within such features is moderate to low. Exploration and development costs are high. Moraines may be very large and contain vast aggregate resources, but the location of the best resource areas within the moraine is usually poorly defined.

### EOLIAN DEPOSITS

#### WINDBLOWN FORMS (WD)

Windblown deposits are those formed by the transport and deposition of sand by winds. The form of the deposits ranges from extensive, thin layers to well developed linear and crescentic ridges known as dunes. Most windblown deposits in southern Ontario are derived from,

and deposited on , pre-existing lacustrine sand plain deposits. Windblown sediments are almost invariably composed of fine to coarse sand and are usually well sorted. The probability of locating crushable aggregate in windblown deposits is very low.

## APPENDIX D-GEOLOGY OF BEDROCK DEPOSITS

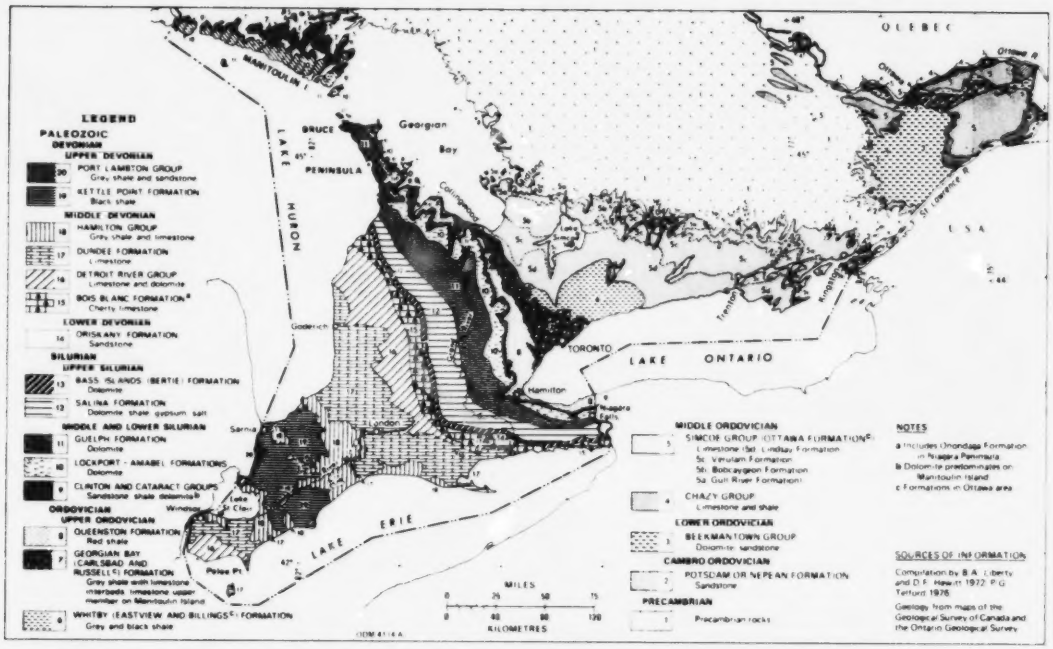


Figure 2 - Bedrock Geology of Southern Ontario

### BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR CRUSHED STONE PRODUCTS

#### BASS ISLANDS FORMATION (UPPER SILURIAN)

(Includes the Bertie Formation of the Niagara Peninsula) Composition: Medium- to massive-bedded, aphanitic, brown dolostone with shaly partings. Thickness: 35 to 60 feet (11-18m) near Hagersville. Uses: Quarried for crushed stone on the Niagara Peninsula at Fort Erie, Cayuga, Hagersville, and Dunville. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 17-35% loss; Absorption: 1.4%. Shaly parts are unsuitable for aggregate due to high soundness losses.

#### BOBCAYGEON FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Compact, homogeneous, medium- to thin-bedded, fine-grained limestone with some argillaceous and shaly partings. Thickness: The lower unit is 40 to 72 feet (12 to 22 m) thick in the east and the remainder of the formation is 40 feet (12 m). Uses: Quarried at Kirkfield and Marysville for crushed stone. The Bobcaygeon Formation has consistently acceptable quality for granular base course materials and concrete.

#### BOIS BLANC FORMATION (LOWER-MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Brownish grey, medium-crystalline, medium- to thin-bedded, cherty limestone, commonly fossiliferous. Limestone may be silty or sandy in places. Thickness: 9 to 200 feet (3 to 61 m). Uses: Quarried at Hagersville, Cayuga, and Port Colborne for crushed stone. High chert content makes much of the material unsuitable for concrete aggregate. Los Angeles Abrasion

Test: 14-28% loss; Soundness Test: 4-10% loss; Absorption: 0.7-2.0%.

#### DUNDEE FORMATION (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Fine- to medium-crystalline, brown ish grey, medium- to thick-bedded, dolomitic limestone with shaly partings, sandy layers, and chert in some areas. Thickness: 60 to 160 feet (18 to 49 m). Uses: Quarried near Port Dover and Pelee Island for crushed stone. Used at St. Marys for portland cement. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 22-32% loss; Absorption: 0-4%.

#### GULL RIVER FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Member A: thin-to thick-bedded, interbedded, grey argillaceous limestone and buff to green dolostone with a maximum thickness of 60 feet (18 m). Members B and C are dense, aphanitic limestones with argillaceous dolostone interbeds. Uses: Quarried at Kirkfield, Victoria County, and Uthoff for crushed stone. The product is generally fresh and compact with good cubic-shaped factor, low clay content, low absorption, and low soundness losses. Smooth particle surfaces may cause adhesion problems for asphalt. There is some alkali reactivity in a few of the layers.

#### LOCKPORT AND AMABEL FORMATIONS (MIDDLE SILURIAN)

Composition: Amabel Formation (Georgetown to the Bruce Peninsula): massive, fine crystalline dolostone, with reef facies dolostone near Georgetown. Lockport Formation (lateral facies equivalent to the Amabel Formation from Georgetown to Niagara Falls): thin- to massive-bedded, fine- to medium-grained dolostone. Thickness: Amabel Formation: maximum observed thickness of 84 feet (26 m). Lockport Formation: up to 130 feet (40 m). Uses: The Lockport and Amabel Formations have been used to produce lime, crushed stone, and building stone throughout their area of occurrence, and are a valuable aggregate resource. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 21-35% loss; Soundness Test: 2.0% loss; Absorption: 0.4-1.6%.

#### ONONDAGA FORMATION (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

(Equivalent to the Detroit River Group, with a textural change) Composition: Edgecliffe Member: medium-bedded, fine- to medium-grained, dark grey cherty limestone with an estimated thickness of 25 to 30 feet (8 to 9 m). Clarence Member: massive-bedded, dark grey brown, fine-grained, very cherty limestone having an estimated thickness of 26 feet (8 m). Moorehouse Member: medium-bedded, dark grey brown or purplish brown, fine- to coarse-grained, variably cherty limestone with an estimated thickness of 15 to 25 feet (5 to 8 m). Uses: Quarried for crushed stone on the Niagara Peninsula at Welland and Port Colborne. High chert content makes much of the material unsuitable for concrete aggregate.

#### OTTAWA FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Lower Phase (Lowville and Pamela Beds): shale, some sandstone and dolostone. Thickness: 100 feet (30 m). Middle Phase (Hull, Rockland, and Leray Beds): pure, thick-bedded, crystalline limestone. Thickness: 150 feet (46 m) near Ottawa. Upper Phase (Cobourg and Sherman Fall Beds): pure and impure crystalline limestone with few to numerous shaly partings, 450 to 475 feet (137 to 145 m) thick near Ottawa. Uses: The Leray, Rockland, and Hull Beds have been quarried extensively for crushed stone and for building stone. In addition, the Hull Beds are an excellent source of lime for cement production and agricultural uses.

#### OXFORD FORMATION (LOWER ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Medium- to thick-bedded, grey dolostone, with some shaly partings. Thickness: 240 feet (73 m). Uses: Quarried for crushed stone (road and concrete aggregate) at Ottawa, Brockville, and Smiths Falls.

### BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR LIME PRODUCTION AND OTHER CHEMICAL USES.

#### DETROIT RIVER GROUP (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

(Equivalent to the Onondaga Formation in the Niagara Peninsula, with a textural change). Composition: Near Beachville, the group consists of medium- to micro-crystalline, medium-bedded, high purity limestone. It grades northwards near St. Marys to soft, evenly bedded, fine-grained dolostone with bituminous laminae. Massive, porous, reef facies material also occurs to the north (Formosa Reef Limestone). Thickness: 100 feet (30 m) at Beachville, 350 feet (107 m) at Clinton. Uses: The most important

source of high purity limestone in Ontario is the Lucas Formation of the Detroit River Group at Beachville. Detroit River limestone produces 80% of Ontario's cement. Its dolomitic reefal facies is also important for lime production to the north. It is generally unsuitable for crushed stone. The Anderdon Member of the Lucas Formation is quarried at Amherstburg for crushed stone.

#### GRENVILLE MARBLE (PRECAMBRIAN)

Composition: Recrystallized white limestone and dolostone, fine- to coarse-grained, usually of high chemical purity. Uses: Lime production, but also in small amounts for terrazo chips, poultry grit, decorative stone, and building stone.

#### GUELPH FORMATION (MIDDLE SILURIAN)

Composition: Aphanitic- to medium-crystalline, thick-bedded, soft, porous dolostone, characterized in places by extensive vuggy, porous reefal facies dolostone of high chemical purity. The Guelph Formation and the underlying Amabel Formation have a combined thickness of 200 feet (61 m) on the Niagara Peninsula and more than 400 feet (122 m) on the Bruce Peninsula. Uses: The main use is for dolomitic lime in the construction industry. It is quarried at Glen Christie and Guelph.

#### LINDSAY FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Lower Member: fine-crystalline, rubbly, nodular, weathering limestone. Upper Member: grey calcareous claystone with shaly partings and bioclastic layers. The rock is "soft" and weathers to rubble. Both members are characterized by low dolomite content and by numerous clayey partings. Uses: Quarried at Picton, Ogden Point, Colborne, and Bowmanville for lime. It is generally unsuitable for crushed stone, concrete aggregate, or granular base course.

#### VERULAM FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Fossiliferous, pure to argillaceous limestone and interbedded calcareous shale. The rock is not resistant to erosion and commonly weathers to rubble. Thickness: 200-300 feet (61-91 m). Uses: Quarried at Picton, Ogden Point, and Mara Township for lime. It is unsuitable for crushed stone due to clay impurities and many clayey interbeds, low abrasion resistance, high soundness losses and poor freeze-thaw resistance.

### BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURE

#### GEORGIAN BAY FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

(Formerly known as the Meaford-Dundas and Blue Mountain shales in the Toronto and Bruce Peninsula areas). Composition: Soft, fissile, blue grey shale with limey or sandy lenses in a few places. Thickness: 640 feet (195 m) at Toronto. Uses: Five producers in Metro Toronto and Cooksville produce brick and structural tile (Guillet 1967). Lightweight aggregate is also produced at Streetsville by heat expansion of the shale.

#### HAMILTON GROUP (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Grey shale with interbeds of crystalline and cherty limestone. The Group has six formations. Only the Arkona is of commercial value. It is a soft, light grey, calcareous shale which is plastic and easily worked when wet. Thickness: 80 to 300 feet (24 to 91 m). Uses: The Arkona Formation is extracted at Thedford and near Arkona for production of drainage tile and brick.

#### QUEENSTON FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Red, thin- to thick-bedded, sandy to argillaceous shale with green mottling and banding. Thickness: 400 to 500 feet (122 to 152 m). Uses: There are 12 large shale quarries developed in the Queenston Formation in the Toronto-Hamilton region and one at Russell, near Ottawa (Guillet 1967). All produce brick for construction. The Queenston Formation is the most important source material for brick manufacture in the Province.

### BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

#### NEPEAN (POTSDAM) FORMATION (CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Creamy, coarse-grained, silica sandstone. Uses: Quarried throughout its area of outcrop for building stone, decorative stone, abrasives, and for glass making.

### SALINA FORMATION (UPPER SILURIAN)

Composition: Grey and red shale, brown dolomite, and, in places, salt, anhydrite, and gypsum. The formation consists predominantly of evaporite deposits with up to eight members identified. Uses: Gypsum is mined at Hagersville, Caledonia, and Drumbo. Salt is mined at Goderich and is produced from brine wells at Amhertsburg, Windsor, and Sarnia.

### WHITBY FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

(Formerly known as Collingwood Shale near Toronto). Composition: Brown to black fissile shale. Uses: Quarried at Bowmanville for use in cement production. Testing indicates that the Whitby Formation may produce satisfactory lightweight expanded aggregate.

## DEPOSIT SYMBOL

Deposits are identified by gravel content, thickness class, deposit type and quality indicators. Gravel content is expressed as percentage of crushable material. Classes are based on potential aggregate tonnage per acre and are designated numerically. Type refers to geologic origin. Quality modifiers indicate variations in grain size distribution and lithology.

| Gravel Content | Thickness Class | Geological Type |
|---|---|---|
| | | Quality Indicators |

### Gravel Content

| | |
|---|---|
| G | Greater than 35% gravel. |
| S | Less than 35% gravel. |
| ? | Requires investigation. |

### Thickness Class

| Class | Average Thickness in feet (metres) | Tons per acre (Tonnes per hectare) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | greater than 20 (> 6) | greater than 50,000 (> 18 500) |
| 2 | 10-20 (3-6) | 25,000-50,000 (9 000-18 500) |
| 3 | 5-10 (1.5-3) | 12,500-25,000 (4 500-9 000) |
| 4 | less than 5 (< 1.5) | less than 12,500 (< 4 500) |

### Geological Type

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IC | Undifferentiated Ice-Contact Stratified Drift | OW | Outwash |
| | | LB | Lacustrine Beach |
| ICT | Ice-Contact Terrace | LP | Lacustrine Plain |
| K | Kame | LD | Lacustrine Delta |
| E | Esker | AL | Older Alluvium |
| EM | End Moraine | WD | Windblown Forms |

(see Appendix C for descriptions of Geological Types.)

### Quality Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| | If blank, no known limitations present |
| C | Clay and/or silt (fines) present in objectionable quantities |
| L | Deleterious lithologies present |
| O | Oversize particles or fragments present in objectionable quantities |

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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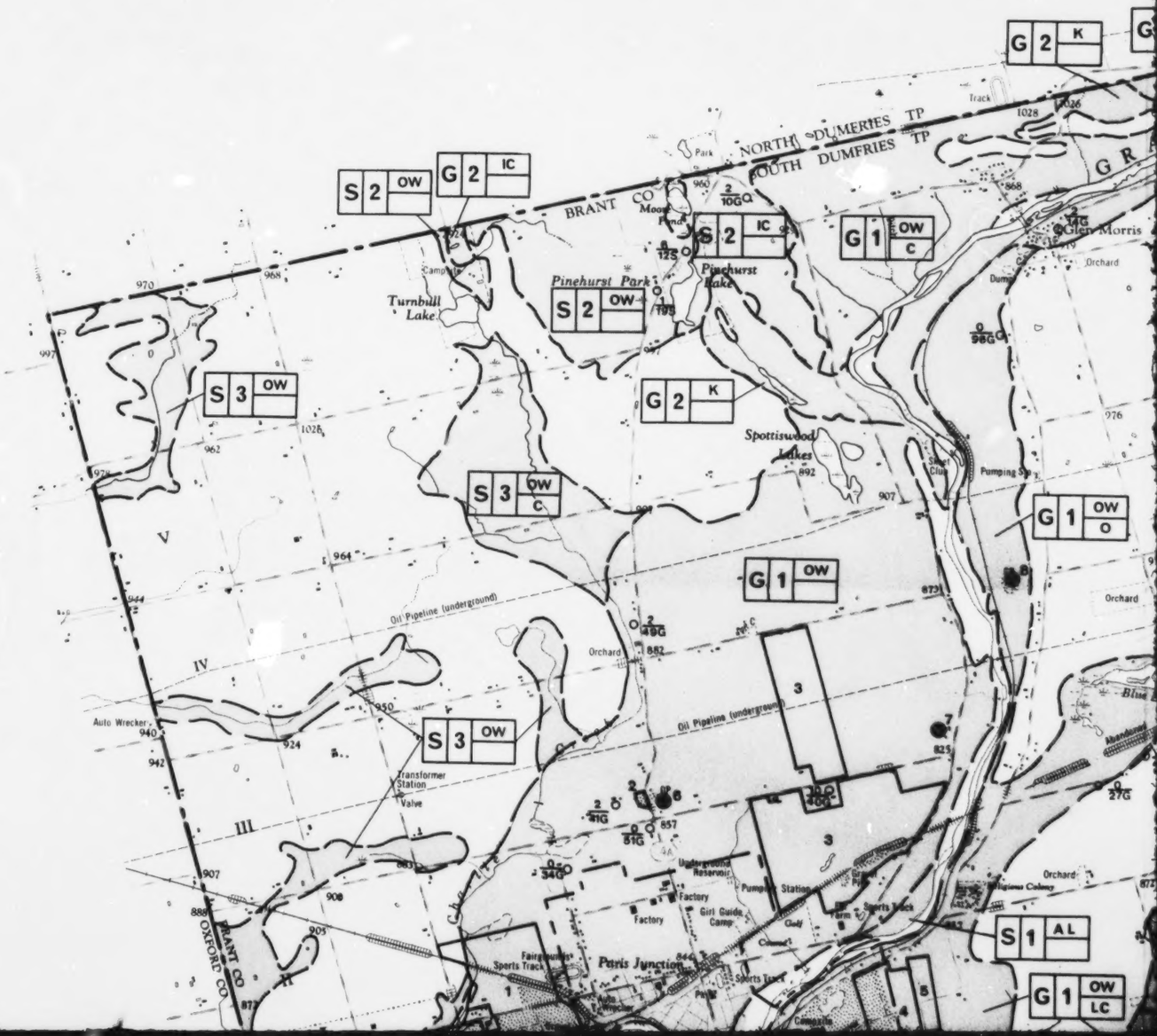

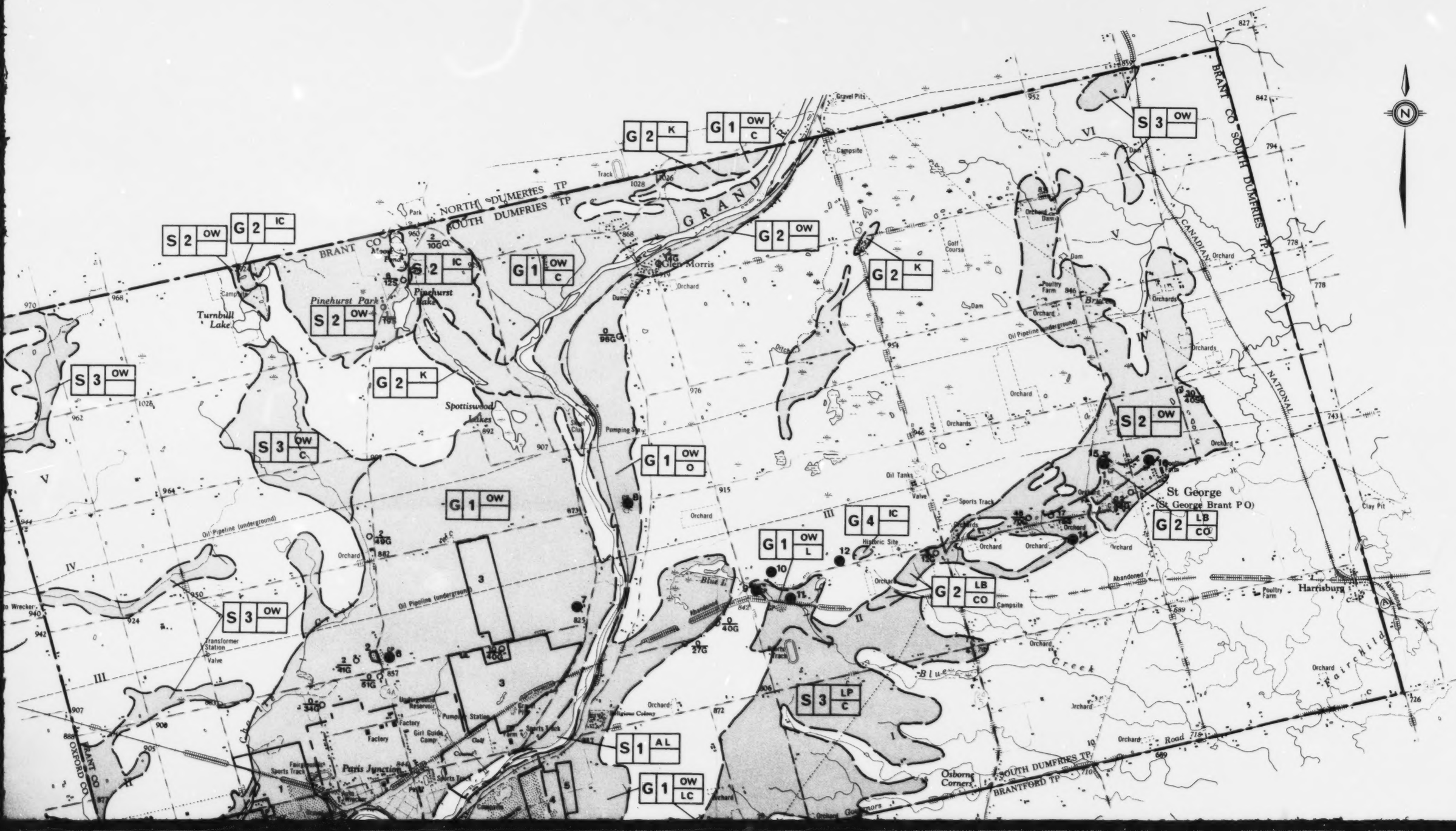
BRANT CO
NORTH DUMFRIES TP
SOUTH DUMFRIES TP
GRAND R.
BRANT CO
SOUTH DUMFRIES TP
CANADIAN NATIONAL
Turnbull Lake
Pinehurst Park
Pinehurst Lake
Glen Morris
Spottiswood Lakes
Paris Junction
St George
(St George Brant PO)
Harrisburg
Osborne Corners
SOUTH DUMFRIES TP
BRANTFORD TP
BRANT CO
OXFORD CO
Blue Creek
Fairchild Creek
Oil Pipeline (underground)
Gravel Pits
Campsite
Golf Course
Orchard
Orchards
Poultry Farm
Dam
Pumping Station
Factory
Girl Guide Camp
Sports Track
Historic Site
Abandoned
Clay Pit
Transformer Station
Valve
Oil Tanks
Underground Reservoir
Track
Park
Ditch
Road
S 2 OW
G 2 IC
G 2 K
G 1 OW C
G 2 OW
S 3 OW
S 3 OW C
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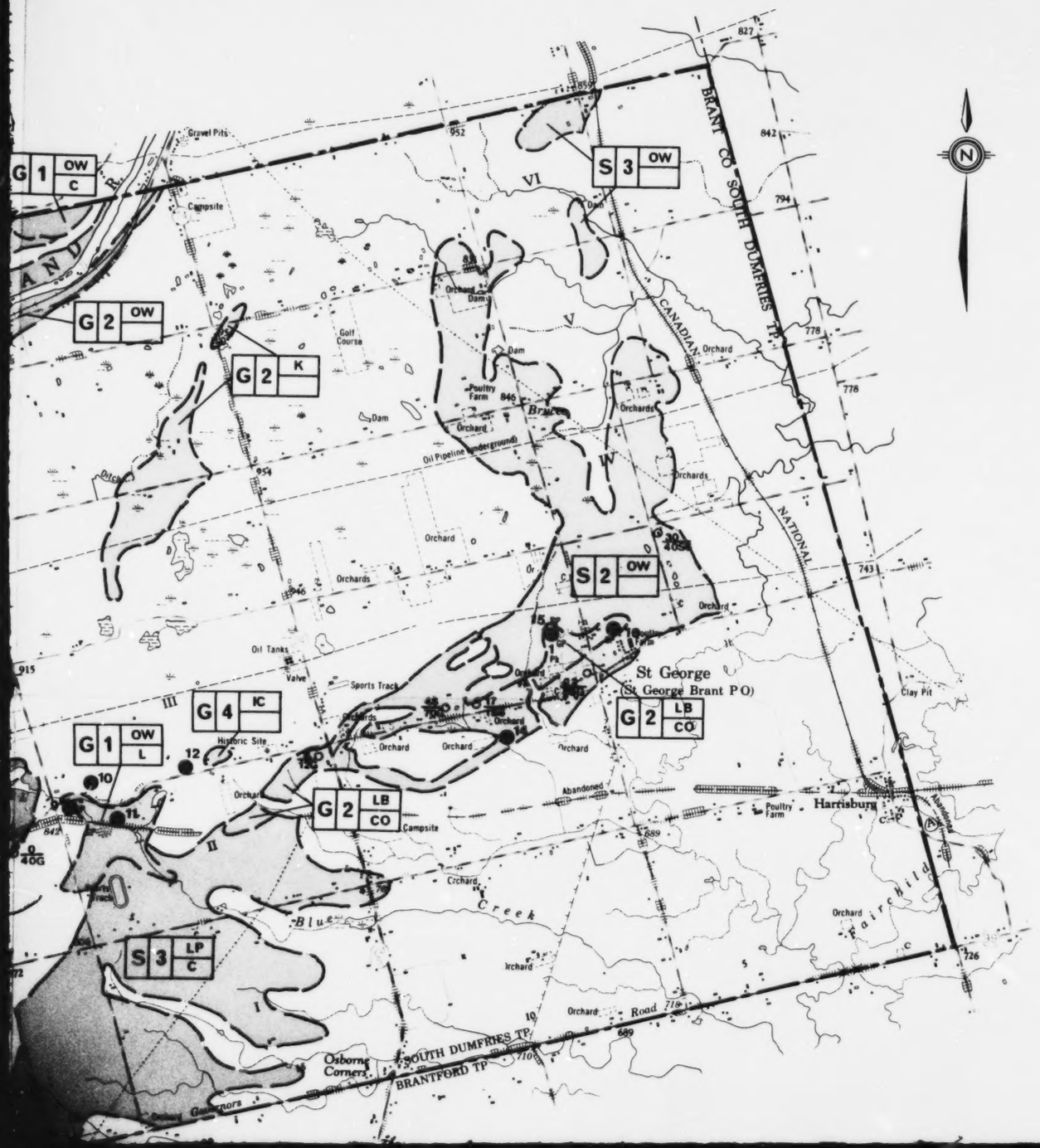
S 2 OW
G 2 LB CO
S 3 LP C
S 1 AL
G 1 OW LC
S 3 OW




Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario

Hon. James A.C. Auld
Minister

Dr. J.K. Reynolds
Deputy Minister

## ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

### AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

# SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

### BRANT COUNTY

## MAP 1
## DISTRIBUTION OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: **40 P/I, 40 P/8**

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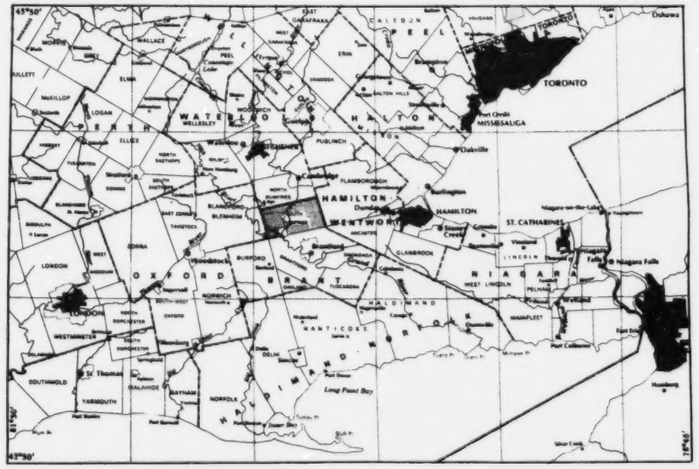


### SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological and aggregate thickness boundary. Shading indicates deposit area.
- S 1 IC CLO — Deposit symbol.
- 3 — Licenced property boundary; Property number: see Table 2.
- 4 — Unlicenced sand or gravel pit; Property number: see Table 2.

S Less than 35% gravel.
? Requires investigation.

**Thickness Class**

| Class | Average Thickness in feet (metres) | Tons per acre (Tonnes per hectare) |
|---|---|---|
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Aggregate suitability data from the Engineering Materials Office, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.
Selected drilling data from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and the Petroleum Resources Section, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Geology by W.R. Cowan, 1972 and 1976
D.F. Hewitt, 1972
P.F Karrow (in preparation)
P.G. Telford 1979 a, b

Compilation and Drafting by: Staff of the Aggregate Assessment Office.

Issued 1980

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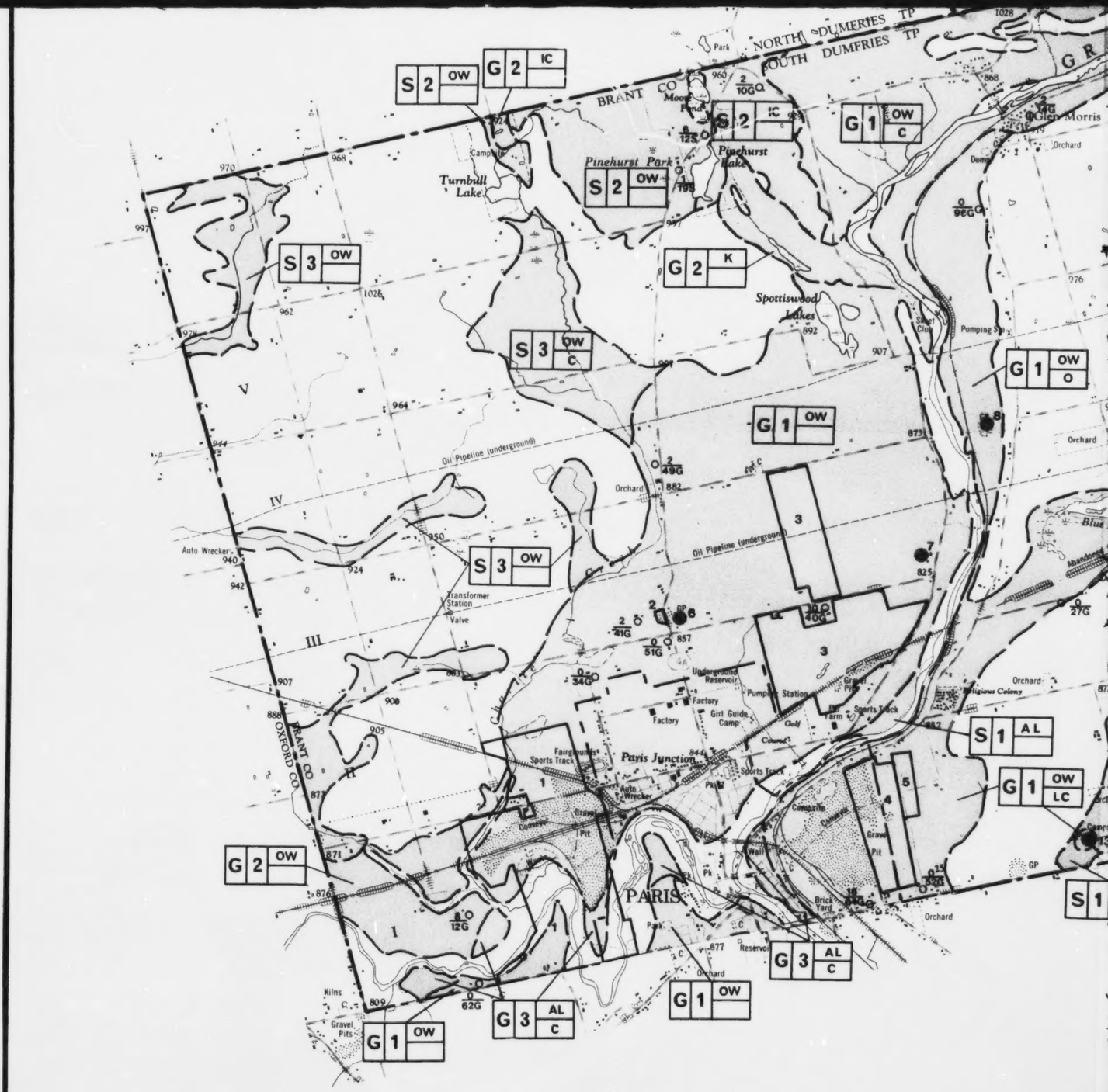
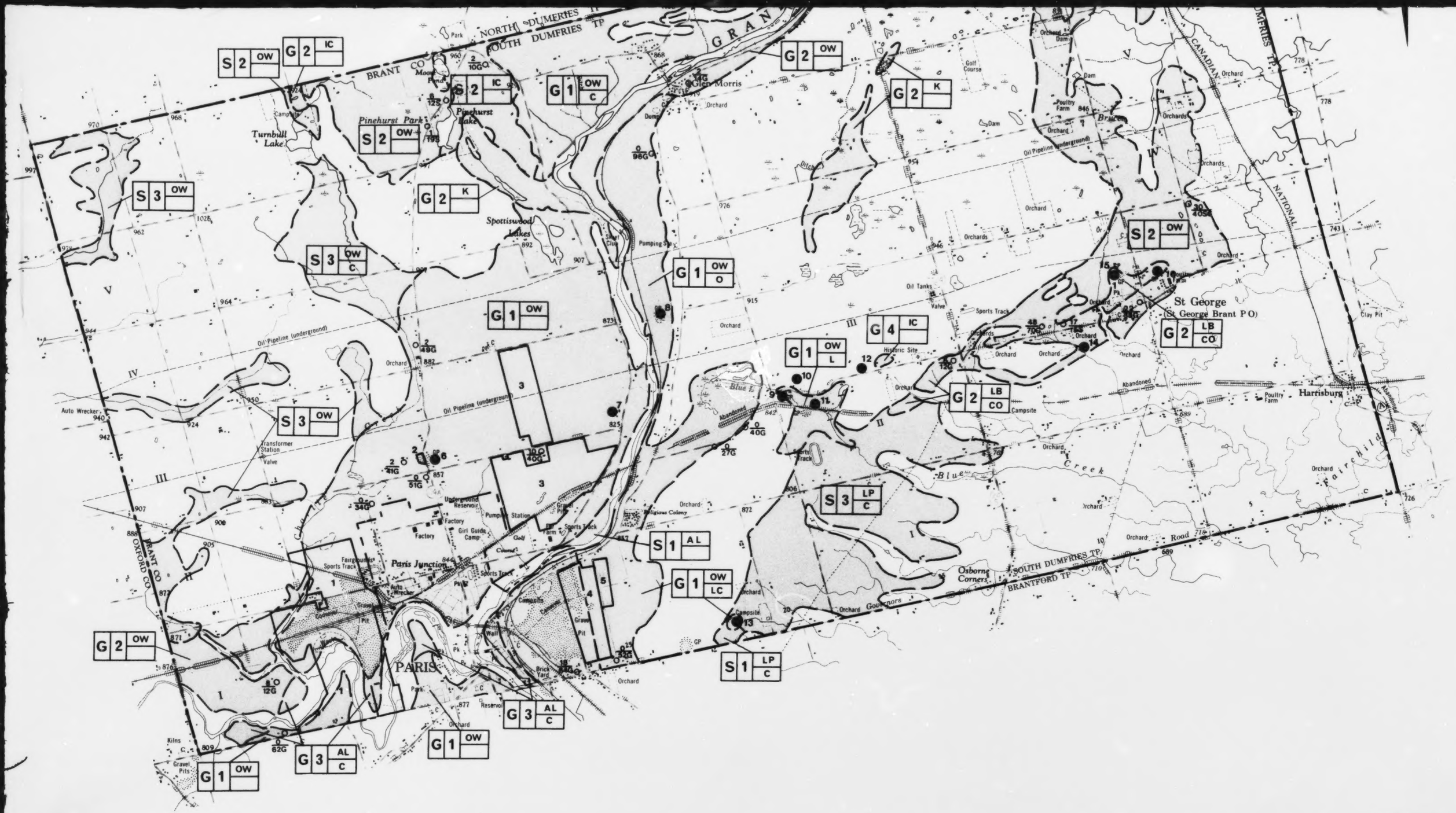
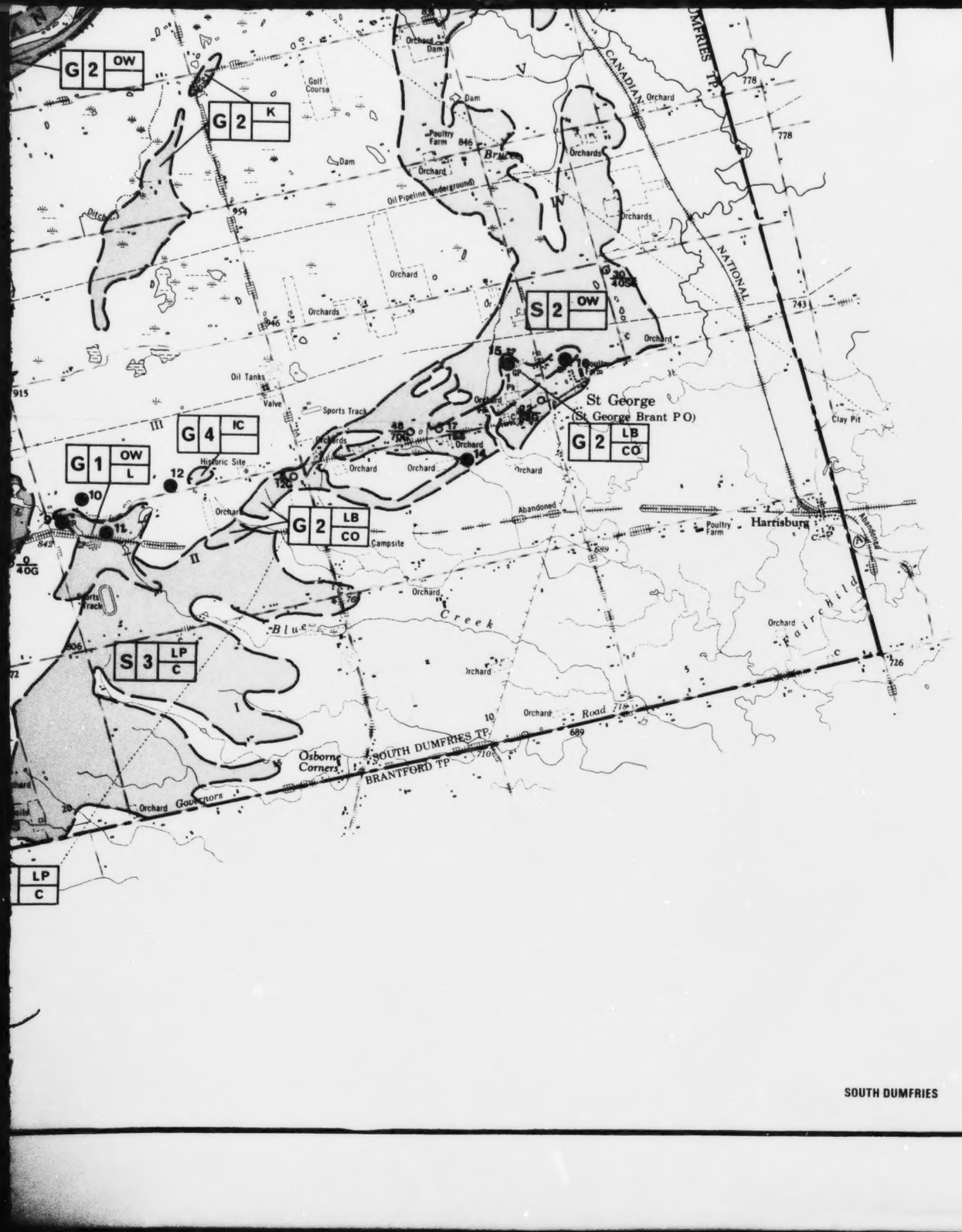
This map is to accompany O.G.S. Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper 10.






SOUTH DUMFRIES




SOUTH DUMFRIES

# MAP 1
# DISTRIBUTION OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: **40 P/I, 40 P/8**

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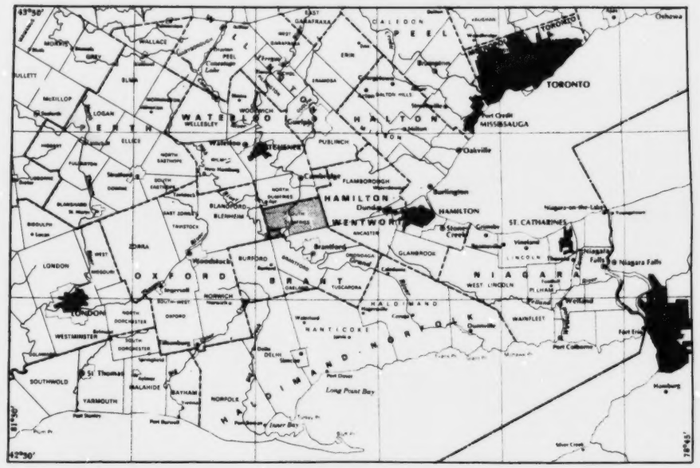


## SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological and aggregate thickness boundary. Shading indicates deposit area.
- S 1 IC CLO — Deposit symbol.
- 3 — Licenced property boundary; Property number: see Table 2.
- 4 — Unlicenced sand or gravel pit; Property number: see Table 2.
- 6/23 — Selected drilling location indicating thickness of overburden overlying reported thickness of granular materials (in feet) (Note: S-sand, G-gravel, C-clay, T-till).

NORTH DUMFRIES TP
BRANT CO
OXFORD CO
SOUTH DUMFRIES TP
BRANTFORD TP
PARIS
Paris Junction
Glen Morris
Pinehurst Park
Pinehurst Lake
Turnbull Lake
Spottiswood
Osborne Corners
Blue Creek
Gravel Pits
Campsite
Track
Park
Moore Pond
Golf Course
Orchard
Dam
Poultry Farm
Oil Pipeline (underground)
Ditch
Oil Tanks
Valve
Sports Track
Transformer Station
Historic Site
Auto Wrecker
Factory
Girl Guide Camp
Pumping Station
Reservoir
Conveyor
Gravel Pit
Wall
Brick Yard
Religious Colony
Orchards
Golf Course
GP
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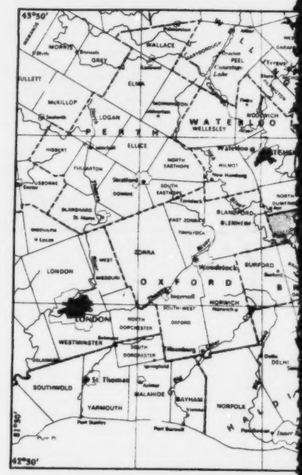
© OMNR-OGS 1980




## SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological and aggregate thickness boundary.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Primary signific
  Deposit number: see Table 3.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Secondary signific
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Tertiary signific
- 2 Licenced property boundary; Property number: see Ta
- 4 Unlicenced sand or gravel pit; Property number: see Tabl

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Minister

Dr. J.K. Reynolds
Deputy Minister

## ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
### AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

# SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

## BRANT COUNTY

## MAP 2
## SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: **40 P/I, 40 P/8**

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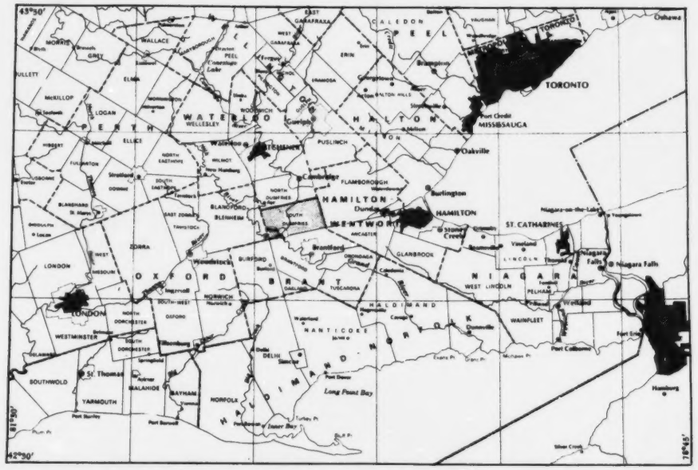


### SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological and aggregate thickness boundary.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Primary significance; Deposit number: see Table 3.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Secondary significance.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Tertiary significance.
- 2 — Licenced property boundary; Property number: see Table 2.
- 4 — Unlicenced sand or gravel pit; Property number: see Table 2.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Base map by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
Licence data from District and Regional Offices, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
Aggregate suitability data from the Engineering Materials Office, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.
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Compilation and Drafting by: Staff of the Aggregate Assessment Office.

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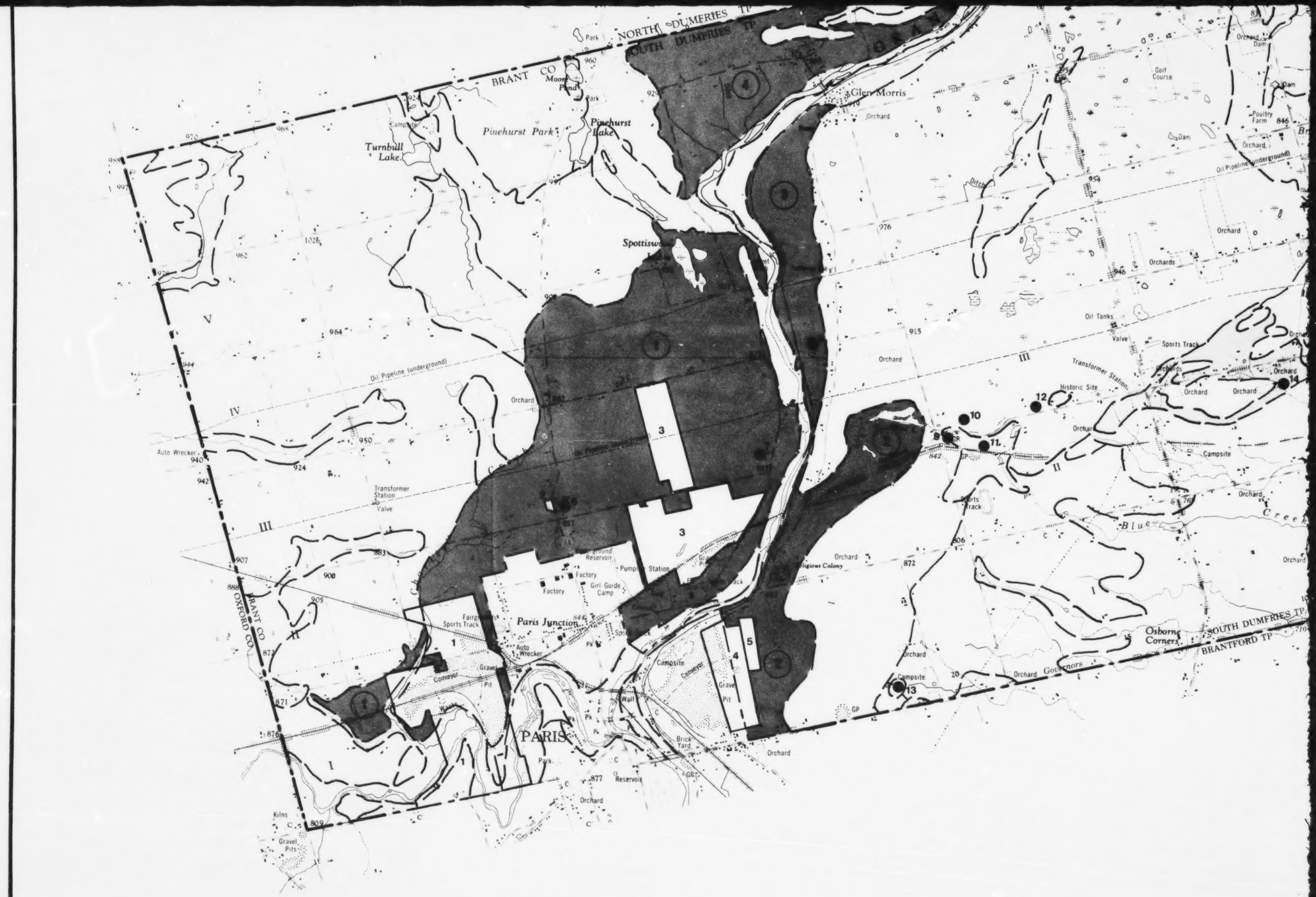
NORTH DUMFRIES TP
SOUTH DUMFRIES TP
BRANT CO
Moore Pond
Park
Campsite
Turnbull Lake
Pinehurst Park
Pinehurst Lake
Glen Morris
Orchard
Golf Course
Dam
Poultry Farm
Oil Pipeline (underground)
Ditch
Orchards
Oil Tanks
Valve
Sports Track
Transformer Station
Historic Site
Campsite
Blue Creek
Osborne Corners
BRANTFORD TP
Auto Wrecker
Transformer Station
Valve
Oil Pipeline (underground)
Factory
Girl Guide Camp
Fairgrounds Sports Track
Paris Junction
Auto Wrecker
Conveyor
Gravel Pit
Wall
Campsite
Brick Yard
PARIS
Park
Reservoir
Kilns
Gravel Pits
BRANT CO
OXFORD CO
Orchard
Campsite
Gravel Pit
Conveyor
GP
Religious Colony
Pumping Station
Ground Reservoir
Factory
Girl Guide Camp
Brick Yard
Wall
Reservoir
Park
Sports Track
Auto Wrecker
Fairgrounds Sports Track
Gravel Pit
Conveyor
Kilns
Gravel Pits
Oil Pipeline (underground)
Transformer Station
Valve
Historic Site
Campsite
Orchard
Orchards
Oil Tanks
Sports Track
Golf Course
Dam
Poultry Farm
Osborne Corners
BRANTFORD TP
SOUTH DUMFRIES TP
Glen Morris
Pinehurst Lake
Pinehurst Park
Turnbull Lake
Moore Pond
Paris Junction
PARIS
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MAP 2

# SELECTED SAND A
# RESOURCE AI

Scale: 1:50,000

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Metres 1000 0

NTS Reference: 40 P/I, 40

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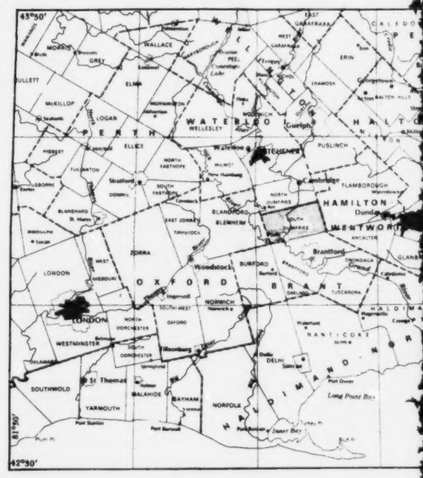


## SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological and aggregate thickness boundary.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Primary significance; Deposit number: see Table 3.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Secondary significance.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Tertiary significance.
- Licenced property boundary; Property number: see Table 2.
- Unlicenced sand or gravel pit; Property number: see Table 2.

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SOUTH DUMFRIES

SOUTH DUMFRIES

# SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: **40 P/I, 40 P/8**

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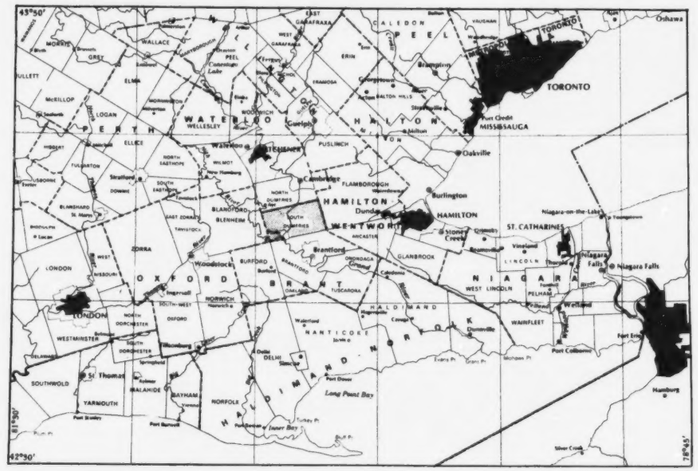


## SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological and aggregate thickness boundary.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Primary significance; Deposit number: see Table 3.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Secondary significance.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Tertiary significance.
- 2 Licenced property boundary; Property number: see Table 2.
- 4 Unlicenced sand or gravel pit; Property number: see Table 2.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Base map by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
Licence data from District and Regional Offices, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
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Compilation and Drafting by: Staff of the Aggregate Assessment Office.

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This map is to accompany O.G.S. Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper 10.

NORTH DUMFRIES TP
SOUTH DUMFRIES TP
BRANT
GRAND R.
Gravel Pits
Campsite
Track
Park
Moore Pond
Pinehurst Park
Pinehurst Lake
Turnbull Lake
Campsite
Ditch
Glen Morris
Orchard
Dump
Golf Course
Dam
Poultry Farm
GUELPH FORMATION
Oil Pipeline (underground)
Sportiswood Lakes
Skeet Club
Pumping Station
SALINA FORMATION
Oil Tanks
Valve
Sports Track
Orchards
Transformer Station
Historic Site
Blue L
Abandoned
Campsite
Auto Wrecker
Transformer Station
Valve
Charlie Creek
Underground Reservoir
Pumping Station
Gravel Pits
Factory
Girl Guide Camp
Golf Course
Fur Farm
Sports Track
Religious Colony
Paris Junction
Fairgrounds
Sports Track
Auto Wrecker
Gravel Pits
Campsite
Blue Creek
Osborne Corners
Orchard
Governors
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Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario

# ONTARIO GEOLO
AGGREGATE RESOU

# SOUTH DUMFRI
BRANT C

MAP
BEDROCK R

Scale: 1:50

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Metres 1000 0

NTS Reference: 40 P

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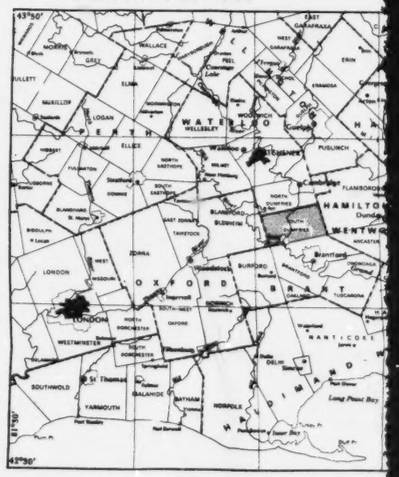

LEGE

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Dolosto

**MIDDLE AND LO**
GUELPH F
Dolosto

**SYMBOLS**
(Some symbols may not apply to this map.)

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Dr. J.K. Reynolds
Deputy Minister

# ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
## AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

# SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP
## BRANT COUNTY

## MAP 3
## BEDROCK RESOURCES

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: **40 P/I, 40 P/8**

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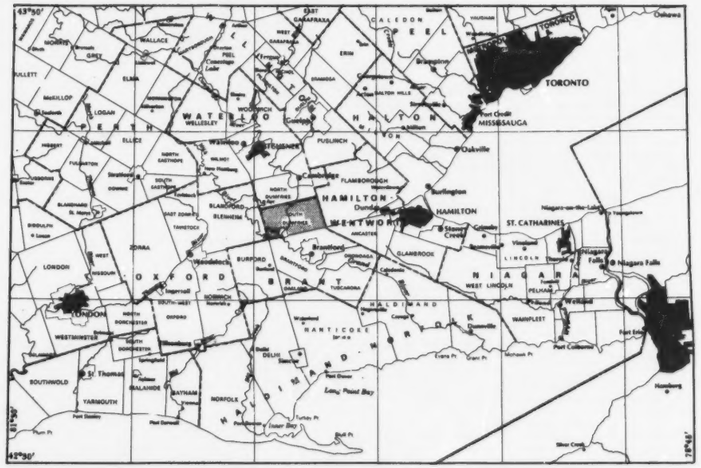


LEGEND

**PALEOZOIC**

**SILURIAN**

**UPPER SILURIAN**

SALINA FORMATION
Dolostone, shale, gypsum, salt

**MIDDLE AND LOWER SILURIAN**

GUELPH FORMATION
Dolostone

### SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map.)

Geological boundary.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Base map by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
Licence data from District and Regional Offices, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

NORTH DUMFRIES TP
SOUTH DUMFRIES TP
BRANT
GRAND
Moore Pond
Park
Pinehurst Park
Pinehurst Lake
Turnbull Lake
Campsite
Glen Morris
Orchard
Dump
Golf Course
Dam
Poultry Farm
Oil Pipeline (underground)
Ditch
GUELPH FORMATION
Sportiswood Lakes
Skeet Club
Pumping Sta
Orchards
Oil Tanks
Valve
Sports Track
Transformer Station
Historic Site
Blue L
Abandoned
GP
Auto Wrecker
Transformer Station
Creek
Underground Reservoir
Pumping Station
Gravel Pits
Factory
Girl Guide Camp
Golf Course
Fur Farm
Religious Colony
Paris Junction
Fairgrounds
Sports Track
Auto Wrecker
Covered Pit
Waste
Composite
Brick Yard
PARIS
Park
Reservoir
GRT
Kilns
Gravel Pits
SALINA FORMATION
Osborne Corners
Governors
Campsite
Blue
Creek
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II
III
IV
V

SOUTH DUMFRIES

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: **40 P/I, 40 P/8**

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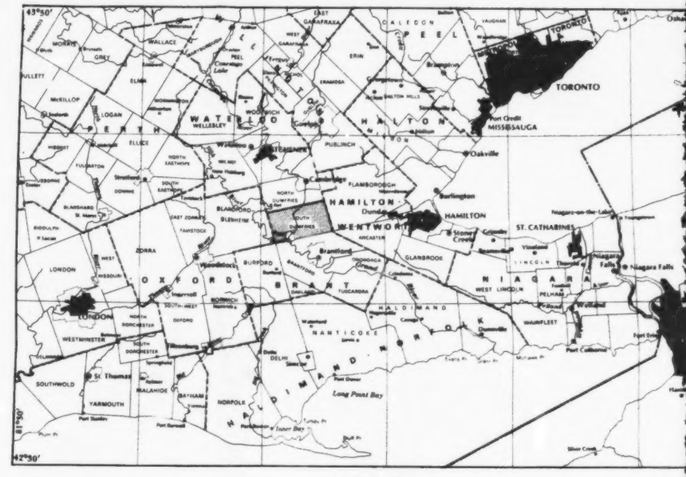


LEGEND

**PALEOZOIC**

**SILURIAN**

**UPPER SILURIAN**

SALINA FORMATION
Dolostone, shale, gypsum, salt

**MIDDLE AND LOWER SILURIAN**

GUELPH FORMATION
Dolostone

**SYMBOLS**

(Some symbols may not apply to this map.)

- Geological boundary.
- 25 — Drift thickness contour line (25 foot (8 m) interval).
- x — Isolated bedrock outcrop.
- Bedrock within 3 feet (1 m) of surface: see Table 4.
- Bedrock covered by 3 to 25 feet (1 m to 8 m) of overburden: see Table 4.
- Bedrock covered by 25 to 50 feet (8 m to 15 m) of overburden: see Table 4.
- 1 — Selected bedrock resource area; Deposit number: see Table 6.
- Q1 — Licenced quarry boundary; Property number: see Table 5.
- ● Q4 — Unlicenced quarry; Property number; see Table 5.
- ○ 27 — Selected drilling location indicating reported depth to bedrock (in feet).

**SOURCES OF INFO**

Base map by Surveys and Mapping
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Licence data from District and Regio
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Paper 10.

SOUTH DUMFRIES

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: **40 P/I, 40 P/8**

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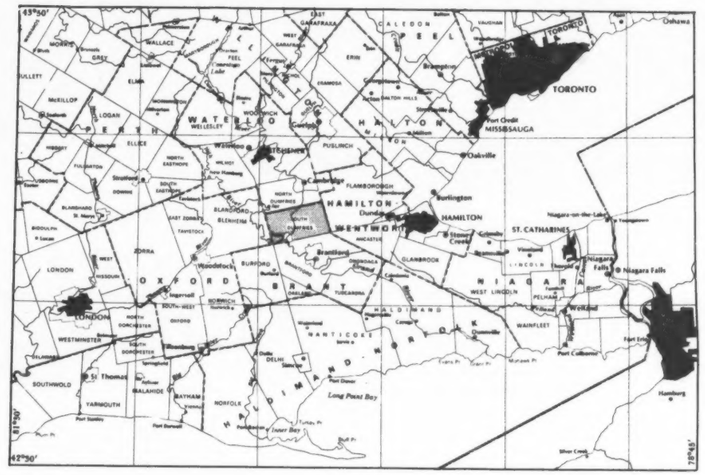


LEGEND

**PALEOZOIC**

**SILURIAN**

UPPER SILURIAN

SALINA FORMATION

Dolostone, shale, gypsum, salt

MIDDLE AND LOWER SILURIAN

GUELPH FORMATION

Dolostone

## SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map.)

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